CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28675—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
R.I.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
R.I.	KHEDIVE	3934	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
R.I.	MIRZAPORE	3813	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
R.I.	CARTHAGE	1879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
R.I.	CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
R.I.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3933	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
R.I.	PEKIN	3919	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3933	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 120
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE		Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3333	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abray	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on the 24th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of Eng. and Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.



THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.



Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
MARY BEYTS	3790	12th March, for London.
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd week in March. ,,
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3991	1st ,, ,, April, ,,

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, February, 23rd, 1892.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water	Lemonade
Seltzer Water	Ginger Ale
Potash Water	Quinine Tonic
Lithia Water (Simple)	Ginger Beer
Ærated Water	Ginger Ale
Raspberryade.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS.

MADE OF BEST MATERIALS ONLY.
Strong, Durable, and of Superior Quality.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
87, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

TREACHER'S PHŒNIX BRAND, HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.



THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption, and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

Cash Price, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

NPDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,

OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.
Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

EMULSIFIED COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."

(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S.
,, T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Etc.
,, A. J. DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.

The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS IN INDIA.

Fort, Bombay. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} 23, Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

TROPICAL FLANNELS. SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each ,, 13 0
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and of Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LD.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Orange Pekoe, very fragrant	1 8	Holta Mixture, fair leaf, fragrant	1 6
Pekoe, fragrant, strong cup	1 4	Family Mixture, good strength	1 2
Pekoe Souchong, full flavoured	1 4	Plantation Mixture, fair, strong	0 14

Holta Broken Leaf, a Good Tea, As. 10.

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.
HIPPODROME AND WILD, WILD WEST.

THIS MAMMOTH COMPANY has ARRIVED from Calcutta by B. I. s. s. Sirdhana, and will give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH,

ON THE MAIDAN, OPPOSITE NEW POLICE COURT.

Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and steed during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz., The Charlton Troupe, 4 in number; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Becemont family; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.

Mlle. Schercyade. The Lion Queen.

Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.

Senor Romes Sebastian, Somersault act rider.

Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year, also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders, Africans and North American Indians, who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America, headed by Lexas Jack, the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild, Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffalo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the Opening Night of the Circus on Friday, February 26. All communications to be addressed

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1892.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Miss KATE DOUGLAS
AND
Miss FRANCES ROSS,
BY THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SHYLOCK ....Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
PORTIA ....Miss Kate Douglas.
NERISSA ....Miss Frances Ross.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

NOTICE.
A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*
WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, SATURDAY 5TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH of MARCH, AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities:—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates:—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 7 p.m.	3
For the Second Fete (Saturday, 5th March) „ do. do. „	0-8
For the Third Fete (Monday, 7th March) „ do. do. „	2
For the Fourth Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) „ 9-0 to 11-0 „	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all four Fetes............	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 4-30 and 6-30 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE:—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jardine, Mrs.
Birdwood, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Budgen, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Bissett, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Barnett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Breul, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pherozshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cursetjee Maneckjee, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manekjee, Miss.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
Jehangeer D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned MERWANJI M. MODY, CARRYING on BUSINESS in the name of M. B. MODY and Co., has TRANSFERRED the same to the MERWANJI MODY and Co., Ld., and that on and from the 19th day of February, 1892, such business will be carried on by the said Merwanji Mody and Co., Ld., and that his Firm of Merwanji Mody and Co. will, from and after that date, act as the Agents to the said Merwanji Mody and Co., Ld.

MERWANJEE M. MODY.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Feb. 1892.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 2 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1891, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 25th current, between 11 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

C. H. B. FORBES AND Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1892.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held THIS DAY, at the Fort Custom House, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of 9 cases Brandy P.S., 1 case Brass Locks (P. N. K. and Co.) 8661, 2 cases Hardware and Haberdashery (P. N. K. and Co.) 8662-3 Deck Chairs, C. I. and R. W. Pipes, Bundles and Bars Iron, Empty cases, casks and Drums, sample Lots, Bags Grain, cask Carbonate Soda, bales Gunnies, cases window Glass, Bottles Methylated Spirits, cases Iron Machinery (M.S.O.) ½ case Gas Governors H and B O, casks Cement, cases Varnish C. W. and Co 126-7, case Liqueur, Keg Steel, cask Glass plates, Rock Salt Soap, cask whitening and Clay, case Religious Books and Tracts (J O B) case and Carboy's Rose Water, 2 cases Metal Sodium, case Tin Tea Spoons J. W. 120, case Amorces, F T and Co (B 5/1 627)—199 casks Coal Tar, case Iron Bends, casks Pitch, case Elephant Bones, Packages Persian Tobacco HMJ, casks Brandy (602) 11473-4—3 cases Ceylon Tea (P B) GOA 8-10, case absolute Alcohol, case Bath Towels MS (C) 1844, case China Tea YLC 7 casks Gimlets H (979) case Silk and Cotton Cloth MJ C (M W) 2 cases Fancy and Household Goods H S & Co. (WE) 11-12, cases old Glass and Brass Hydrometers and other miscellaneous articles; also a few articles of Dead Stock.

The sale will commence at 1 P.M., a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

H. L. WRIGHT,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th February, 1892.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
STORE PRICES! STORE PRICES!!

HUNIADI JANOS
MINERAL WATER.
Small, As. 12; Large, Re. 1-0 only.

ST. RAPHAEL'S WINE,
Rs. 2.

LORIMER'S COCOA WINE,
Rs. 2-8.

PEPSALIA,
As. 12 and Re. 1-10.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD,
As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c.,
Re. 1-4.

PARK DAVIS'
CASCARA CORDIAL,
Rs. 2-12.

FELLOW'S SYRUP,
Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-10.

HOWARD'S QUININE,
Per oz. Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"GRAND NIGHT."
GREAT BOXING CONTEST

Between CAMERON and McGREAL for the Championship of India.

Ladies' Session .... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do. .... 5 to 7 p.m.
Evening do. .... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

SKATING AS USUAL.
NUGENT & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Sole Lessee and Director......Charles Charrington.
Business Manager .. ..Herbert Flemming.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FEB. 25TH.
Ibsen's Play in 3 Acts,
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."

PRICES.—Box Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1. Soldiers in Uniform, Half Price.

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE KIND PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

EVENING CONCERT OF GUJARATI MUSIC,
IN AID OF
MR. ACWORTH'S HOME FOR LEPERS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH NATIVE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

1. Opening Chorus and Dance. (Sticks and Banners.) A TROUPE OF JUVENILES.
2. Solos and Choruses .."Ragni Kallian"...The Plum Seller. THE MISSES K. N. KABRAJI.
3. Baritone Solo..Kanuda Mahllar"..Exhortation to Warrior Rustem. MR. K. N. KABRAJI.
4. Alto Solo.........."Bahar"....Gazzal or Ode to Spring. MISS K. N. KABRAJI.
5. The Laughing Chorus." Kafee"..The Amazons of Persia. Soloists, MISS MULLA FIROZE & MASTER JAL KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART II.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH ENGLISH ACCOMPANIMENTS AND EUROPEAN HARMONY.

6. Instrumental Opening "Jinjoti"..Schmuck. Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
7. Part Song with Organ Accompaniment....Dove "Kallian"—"Bright Shines the Beauteous Occasion." Vocalists, Mr. VIRJI, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI. Organ, Mr. DOVE
8. Chorus......"Garbi" with Circular Steps. THE CHOIR OF LADIES.
9. Soprano Solo.."Khamach"..................Dadra. MISS SHERIN MULLA FEROZE.
10. Solos and Choruses.—A Musical Scene from "Lava Kush." Soloists, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART III.—EUROPEAN MELODIES IN GUJARATI WORDS, WITH HARMONIES AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

11. Overture ...... "The Poet and Peasant" ...... Suppe. Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
12. Chorus of Girls. From "The Pirates of Penzance." Sullivan. THE MISSES KABRAJI.
13. Tenor Solo .... "Death of Nelson" .... Braham. DR. D. R. TATA.
14. Duet ...... From "The Ancient Mariner" .... Barnett. MISSES SHEREBANOO and TEHMINA KABRAJI.
15. Soprano Solo .... Song Waltz—"Il Bacio" .... Arditi. MISS GULBANOO KABRAJI.
16. To conclude with the National Anthem in Gujarati as a Part Song with Organ Accompaniment. Soloists-Soprano, MRS. SERVAI. Alto, MISS KABRAJI. Tenor, MR. KATRAK. Organ, MR. DOVE.

Seats Reserved at SOUNDY & Co. at Rs. 3 each.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, January 1st, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	„ T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	„ H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	„ T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	„ E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

Whilst recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
RATES FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.

ON and from the First of April, 1892, the CHARGES from BOMBAY to CAWNPUR in booking over this Railway will be for—

(1.) Cast-Iron Pipes in consignments of not less than one hundred and fifty maunds,—twelve annas and ten pies (Re. 0-12-10) per maund; and

(2.) For Machinery for Water Works in consignments of not less than a hundred maunds.—one rupee, three annas, and six pies (Rs. 1-3-6) per maund.

These rates will be at Owner's risk in all cases.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, The Nineteenth of February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

ON the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Gilbert.

A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly, next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other bran new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. And best real Moca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Funds now amount to .... £4,341,784.
Total Accumulated Funds...£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,283,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,523,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-8-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	..	—	..	—	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	925
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,725xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	8,200	2.	25	5-8	18

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	341
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	272½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	£125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	600	1500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	805

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	681xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	625
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	76
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	740
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	1750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,035
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N..	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	14-14
Carolas	,,	225
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five Franc Pieces	,,	292
Bar Silver	,,	106-12
Gold Leaf	,,	23-4
Bar Gold, English	,,	23-15
Bar Australian	,,	23-12
Bar Bombay	,,	23-9
Bar Pekin	,,	23-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
The Achurch Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Prize Distribution, Sajunbhoy Meherali Girls' School, 4-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Altonawer (s), from Tyne; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asama (s), for Marseilles; Kapurthala (s), Drachenfels (s), Karachi; and Bhundara (s), Colachel.

FAIR.—The annual Maha Shivratri Fair will be held to-morrow, at Walkeshwur.

THEFT.—A coachman, in the service of a gentleman, living at Nepean Sea Road, reports that some person entered the stable on Tuesday, and stole from a box sundry gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 155.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody, B. A., will lecture in Persian on his "Visit to Constantinople."

THE RAMPORE MURDER.—Unwar Ally Shadat Ally *alias* Munamia, *alias* Mahomed Yessoof, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued at Rampore for murdering one Inayet Hoossein *alias* Chotun Khan, under circumstances that have received publication, has been arrested in Bombay, and was ordered by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to be sent back to that city for trial.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Quadrille	Arcadia	C Coote.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons	Morrelli.
Selection	Cosi Fan Tutte	Mozart.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.
Galop	Champagne	Schiebel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED AT SEA.—Bajoo Baloo, the *tindal* of a prow, has reported to the Water-Police authorities that, on Tuesday, while off Oorun, one of his crew, named Heerroo Derroo, was on the yard hauling the sail, when a strong gust of wind caused the ship to heel over, and the man was thrown overboard. Although a thorough search was made for Heeroo, no trace of the body could be found.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at Jugjeewan Keeka Street, regarding the death of a women, named Foolubai, aged 25 years, wife of one Chattoorbhooj Keshowjee, a writer. On the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., deceased, while standing over a fire her petticoat caught fire, and was severely burnt. She died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FOOTBALL MATCH.—An Association football match was played on the Cooperage yesterday evening between the Military Medical Students and the Telegraph and resulted in the former scoring two goals to their opponents *nil*, which success was achieved mainly by the splendid play of their outside right wing, who was very poorly supported. A strong wind was blowing, and drove the ball constantly out of bounds.

SUFFOCATED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Balla Wagoo, aged 30 years, a labour cart-driver, living at Funnuswady. For the last three months deceased complained of his throat, and had a difficulty in swallowing. He grew worse till Tuesday evening when he died. Dr. Easdon who made a *post-mortem* examination, was of opinion that death was due to suffocation arising from the bony growth pressing on the air passages of the throat, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

A NEGLECTFUL HUSBAND.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton held an enquiry in which Amy Hart summoned her husband, William Thompson Hart, an employé in the Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Parel, for refusing to support her and her children. Mr. Allan F. Turner, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix while Mr. Jones, pleader from Madras, represented the defendant. The Magistrate made an order directing the defendant to pay Rs. 50 per month for the support of his wife and children.

THE BENEFIT OF MISS DOUGLAS AND MISS ROSS.—"The Merchant of Venice," on the occasion of the benefit to Miss Douglas and Miss Ross,is to be preceded by the most laughable farce "My Uncle's Will." Mr. Geo. Miln, Miss Kate Douglas, and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee will take part in this. The performance is under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, and is tendered by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, in recognition of the aid rendered by these two ladies to the club in its previous performances. The tickets which are on sale at Macropolo's, are selling rapidly, and this augurs a big house, as the date fixed is March 1.

CURIOUS ROBBERY BY A BROTHER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dewji Curson, a Hindu, was charged with having, on Monday, stolen a silver anklet from his brother Dhurumsey. On Monday the complainant's wife was wearing a silver anklet, and on her taking it off her brother-in-law (the accused) asked her whether she had any objection to his wife wearing the ornament, to which she agreed. Half-an-hour after the accused asked his wife to accompany him to a new house, at Falkland Road, where he had rented a room. When they entered the new quarters, Dewjee knocked the woman down and forcibly removed the silver anklet. The accused then proceeded to the shop of a Marwaree, at Falkland Road, and pledged the article with him for Rs. 40. The accused's wife after waiting for about an hour returned to her brother-in-law's (complainant's) house, and told him what had occurred, whereupon Dhurumsey reported the matter to Inspector Hurst, who arrested the accused, in Carpenter Street. The Magistrate sentenced accused to a term of rigorous imprisonment for four months.

GONDAL AND H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.—The people of Gondal, in a public meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Diwan Bezanji Merwanji, passed the following resolution on the 20th ultimo *anent* the sorrowful and untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence:—"That all classes and communities of Gondal in public meeting assembled deeply bemoan the very sad and untimely death of H. R. H. Prince Edward Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and beg to empress their respectful sympathy and sincerest sorrow to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family in their extremely sad bereavement." This resolution was duly forwarded to the Queen-Empress through H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal now in Edinburgh, who has received from her Majesty's Private Secretary a reply to the following effect:—"I have given your Highness' letter to the Queen who would be glad if you would convey to the people of Gondal her Majesty's sincere thanks for their kind and welcome expression of their sympathy with her in her grief. The Queen has forwarded your letter to the Prince of Wales."

SYSTEMATIC HOUSE-BREAKING.—A Mahomedan, named Ramjanee Haji Abdoolla, and three others, named Depa Nowla, Mungunram Nowla, and Hookma Khima, were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ramjani being charged with house-breaking by night and with stealing wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 200, the property of Oosman Abba, Jooma Chotta, and three other Mahomedan dealers in clothes, at Chindee Bazaar; while the three Marwaree accused persons were charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Early on the morning of the 10th instant the first accused was seen removing five pieces of broadcloth from the shop by passing his hand through a loose plank. Just as he was running away a servant of Oosman seized him. A cry was raised, when a policeman arrested the burglar. The policeman took Ramjani to Inspector Hurst, who, upon enquiry, ascertained that the prisoner had, for the last three months, during the night broken into the shops of the other two complainants, and also about seven different Mahomedan dealers, and stolen several pieces of broadcloth and other property, which he succeeded in disposing of with the three Marwaree accused persons. One previous conviction was produced against the accused Ramjani, who pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused, and sentenced the first to a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years, while the other three were fined in sums of Rs. 50, 40, and 20, respectively.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE BHOJRAJ MOHUNDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of a witness in the case, Mitharam Chundamull, moved that his client might be examined that day or that he might be relieved from further attending the court. The witness had been attending the court from the 13th inst., but had not yet been examined. He had received a letter from Africa stating that his wife was ill, and he intended to leave Bombay in a day or two.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection to the witness being examined that day.

His lordship intimated that the witness would be examined in the course of the day.

RE FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, moved on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that, previous to his insolvency, the insolvent had effectuated a fraudulent mortgage of his property.

His lordship refused the application.

RE JOHN YOUNG SMITH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent, an engineer in the employ of the Port Trust, was granted an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE VIRJEE JEEWANDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that certain documents relating to the insolvency had yet to be translated.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, opposed the application.

Mr. Raikes read a letter from the Chief Translator stating that the translations could not be ready within the required time.

His lordship, under the circumstances, granted a month's postponement.

On the application of Mr. Starling, leave to amend the schedule and an extension of the interim order for two months were granted.

RE JOHN ANTHONY REBELLO.

Mr. Sanjana asked for an interim order for the insolvent, remarking that he had obeyed his lordship's direction to be present in court in person. His lordship granted the application.

RE LABOO VANDRAVUN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macleod, for the insolvents, asked for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for Messrs. Todd, Durant and Co., opposed the application, remarking that this was the third application of its kind. On a previous occasion when a similar application was made, it was refused with costs, the opposing creditor having satisfied the court that the insolvents had fabricated their books of account.

His lordship rejected the application.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENTS PUNISHED.

RE KESHOWJEE TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment in the matter of these insolvents, who had failed with liabilities to the extent of between eight and nine lakhs of rupees. His lordship alluded in detail to the manner in which the petition had been filed and the witnesses examined, remarking the discharge of the insolvents was opposed by certain creditors in March last on the ground of reckless trading. It was attempted to prove that certain property had been mortgaged within a week of the insolvency to one of the insolvent's relatives for an alleged bond for Rs. 50,000. Seeing that the only available assets were about Rs. 2,000, his lordship was of opinion that the above property and others had been fraudulently mortgaged by the insolvents, the monies being the monies of the firm; and as the insolvents had evidently made it over in order to defraud their creditors, he sentenced Keshowjee and Madhavjee Tulsidas to eighteen months' imprisonment each, under the provisions of the Act, ordering that the property made over by them to others in a fraudulent manner should be utilised for the benefit of the creditors.

A HEAVY INSOLVENCY.

Lilladhur Shamjee, a partner in the firm of Soonderdas Shamjee and Co., the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, and also general merchants and muccadums, has applied for the benefit of the Act. His liabilities amount to Rs. 5,94,853-5-0, while his good assets are estimated at Rs. 18,857-3-5. The principal creditors are Messrs. Lyon and Co. for Rs. 61,000; Messrs. Conroy and Brown, solicitors, Rs. 4,364; Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, Rs. 3,97,000; the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, R. 1,650; Abba Salam bin Sallay Hindi, of Joonaghad, Rs. 43,538; Bai Nambai, widow of Purshotum Mooljee, Rs. 29,883; Bai Gama, wife of Pragjee Goculdas, Rs. 5,605; Mumibai, daughter of Shamjee Jadowjee, and wife of Anundjee Nundji, Rs. 3,340; Jumnavahoo, wife of Khatao Ludha, Rs. 6,693, &c.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little, S F and N—Goswami Shri Jeewan Lalljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and D.
36-91—M N Saklatwala—Bai Ruttonbai vs Navazbai, widow—Chalk W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

78-91—Little, S F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Javernahoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S, and Bhaishunker and K.
60-91—Payne, G and S—Tar Mahomed Hajee Joonus vs David Soiomon—Janardhan and A.
611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewkabai vs Tcokaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.
210-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhajee vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H.
434-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Horgowandass Cooberdass vs Joonus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

399-89—Pestonjee R and K—Pranjiwandas Samaldas and others vs. Ramchandra Narrotum and another—Macfarlane E and H.
179-89—Macfarlane E and H—Narrotum Crastnajee vs Bhugwandas Samaldas and another—Pestonjee R and K.
102-91—Tyabjee and D for pauper—Lakshmibai vs Balshett Narrayen—R Skipsey.
596-90—Manshuklal D and J—Khetsey Karra and another vs Champsey Dharsey and another.
230-91—Conroy and B—Muljee Purshotum vs Janabai and others—Chalk W and S.
322-91—Crawford B and Co—Dayal Narron vs Thakur Nandoo Dewji and another—Thakoredas D and Co.
377-89—Little S F and N—Jose F Barquery vs Pragjee Heerj and others—Payne G and S.
350-91—Macfarlane E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A Taylor and others—Conroy and B.
319-91—Tyabjee and D—Nandcorebai vs Tribhoowandas Lalloobhai and others.
229-89—Payne G and S—Dhanjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai aliasSundribai and others—Wadia and G,Thakoredas D & C and Little S F and N.
145-91—Little S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford B & Co.
368-91—Tyabjee and D—Balkrishna Pandoo vs Luxmibai and another—In person.
426-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne G and S.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewaparsad vs Edward D'Souza and others—T A Bland and In person.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

463—91—H S Dikshit—Alladinbhoy Rajanbhoy Soomar vs Khanoobai and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-91—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hiptoola vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford B and Co—(Partheard.)
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane E and H (Part heard.)
191-91—In person—pauper—Bhinabai and another vs Dayacore and orthers, In person (Part heard.)
647-91—Little S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie Land Co.
268-91—Janardhan and A—Rao Saheb Hurri Rawjee vs Atmaram Vassudeo V and others—Little S F and N—(Not to be call on.)
719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyabjee and D.
505-89—Payne G and S and In person—Vallibhoy Ebanbhai and others vs Sorabjee Dosabhoy and others—Conroy and B, J C Cama, Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee and R.
131-91—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manockjee Dananwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjibhai C and others—Little S F and N and In person.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

20-85—Nanu and H—Jewanjee Hormusjee Gazdar vs Charles Palmer and others—Crawford B and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·821
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·581
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	390

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS OVER A MARKET.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar*:—The *Bombay Educational Record* takes a very sensible view of the proposal accepted by the Corporation to accommodate two or three of the municipal schools over the Bholeshwar Market. Academical objections have been raised by the Health Officer to the assemblage of so many as some seven hundred children over the market. It would, no doubt, be better to have a school apart from a market; but where this is not practicable, it would be wise to be content with what is next best. A school over the market, provided with ample accommodation and constructed on approved sanitary principles, is certainly far better than in a dingy, foul-smelling, ill-ventilated and overcrowded house. We, therefore, cordially agree with our contemporary in saying that we have no hesitation in endorsing the conclusions arrived at both by the Joint Schools' Committee and the Corporation as the best practicable under the circumstances.

DECENCY AND HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

The *Gujerat Darpan* writes:—The Hindu magistrate of Ahmednuggar, Mr. Joshi, must have queer ideas of decency. He has fined a picture-seller Rs. 10 at the instance of a missionary for exposing for sale a picture of Krishna suckled by his mother, Yasoda. The magistrate has clearly not perceived the poetical beauty nor the religious sentiment of the picture. It must be inferred that he must be dead to all Hindu feelings. Even the most puritanic Hindu would not consider such an innocent act of Yasoda as indecent. Neither would any foreigner except the one much imbued with the spirit of this prudish age. The High Court needs must in its revisionary jurisdiction reverse the sentence of the magistrate.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

The *Guzerat Mitra* writes:—The vernacular translation of the Queen's reply to public condolence and its publication in the vernacular papers will have a very soothing effect as a prompt response to Indian loyalty. From one end to the other popular sympathy with the royal family in its bereavement has been peculiarly genuine and unalloyed with any tinge of ulterior motives.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—Her Majesty's message, thanking all the Indian populations for their sympathy in her domestic bereavement, cannot fail to have an electrical effect upon them. It must touch the chord of mutual sympathy still more deeply and make the "Mother" of nations and her family still more endeared among them. To carry out her Majesty's wish with a view to conveyance of this message the Oriental Translator has been directed by the local Government to translate the said message into all the local vernaculars. Cavillers may never see how deeply the sentiment of this loyalty to the British throne has sunk into the very life of the people and how impolitic, nay suicidal, it is to question it whenever and wherever the question of political advancement is mooted.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses:—It is now sixteen years since the Wilson Philological Lectureship has been established, but it has hitherto been barren of results, except that it puts into the pocket of whoever is the lecturer for the year the handsome honorarium of a thousand rupees. The course generally consists of six lectures, but it may be reduced to three or two for any interest it excites or any good that we can see it does. The learned discourses are held before empty benches. But whether the benches be full or empty the formality is to be gone through, in order to earn the thousand rupees. The lectures are then handed over to the University, to be relegated, we suppose, to the topmost shelf of the Library, there to repose in undisturbed peace, along with the valuable collection of books which, at least, deserve a better fate. Have the lectures been any good to any body? Have they stimulated any philological research? If they were good enough to be delivered, were they not good enough to be printed and published? But the University has never published them. The word is spoken and is allowed to die away, even as soon as it is spoken. No attempt is made to give it greater permanence.

THE DISTRICT VACCINATION BILL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks in its issue of 21st instant:—The District Vaccination Bill, as tinkered by the official majority of the Select Committee, comes on for second reading on Tuesday next. But already the public has made its voice sufficiently heard in respect of the objectionable provision of arm-to-arm vaccination to which we referred in these columns last week. There is an absolute consensus of opinion that the objected clause should be deleted from the Bill. Not only have the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, and the Indian Progress Society sent in their protests, but two expert bodies like the Bombay Medical Union and the Bombay Medical Society. The Presidency Association also sends its protest to-morrow. Considering the volume of unanimous opinion on the subject it is to be hoped that the Legislative Council will see the wisdom of responding to it and passing the Bill without the objected section. Otherwise, we fear there may be an agitation which will not put the authorities into good odour. And very likely the Viceroy-in-Council may be moved to delete that section.

The *Gujerati* writes: It is somewhat astounding that while in even advanced presidency towns Government have not sanctioned the compulsory use of human lymph they should have imposed it upon ignorant and superstitious people in the moffusil. This strange inversion of the usual order of things is to us simply inexplicable. If Government are really in earnest about stamping out the disease, they must be prepared to provide healthy animal lymph at all suitable centres. Besides they cannot have forgotten the painful facts of a recent criminal case in which the High Court set aside the conviction of a poor mother who was paid two annas for bringing her child to a certain place for the sake of its lymph but being prevented by her husband, was prosecuted by over-zealous officers for the offence of cheating. Government will be placing a dangerous power in the hands of ill-paid subordinates to the great oppression and annoyance of poor and illiterate parents. Already it is a matter of notoriety that in remote and obscure villages the underlings of the Vaccination Department not seldom levy a small toll in the form of *Bakshis* from the parents of the vaccinated children and the additional power that the legislature propose to confer on them will prove an engine of oppression, especially when government, already hard pressed by its pecuniary difficulties, are not likely to be very liberal in providing a sufficient number of sound calves.

MR. WACHA'S CONTRADICTION.

WITH reference to the very positive disclaimer from Mr. Wacha which, we published yesterday, we are asked by the reporter who attended Monday's meetings of the Corporation to insert the following statement:—

The *Bombay Samachar* and *Jam-e-Jamshed* which fully corroborate my notes in respect of the remarks, which Mr. Wacha now disclaims, I give below a literal translation of the reports appearing in the two Gujerati dailies on the subject of Mr. Wacha's remarks, which he says he never uttered, and are "absolutely incorrect."

Bombay Samachar.

Police Commissioner: Perhaps the whole of the police expenditure might then be dispensed with.

Mr. Wacha: The peaceful people of Bombay can do without the police.

Jam-e-Jamshed.

Colonel Wilson: Then where is the necessity of keeping the police?

Mr. Wacha: I can prove (assure) the Police Commissioner that Bombay can do without the police.

Mr. Mehta: Let him (Mr. Wacha) be then appointed the Commissioner of Police. (Renewed laughter.)

It will be seen from the above reports in the vernacular papers that the remarks made by Mr. Wacha, which were received at the meeting with loud derisive laughter, are not, as is sought to be suggested by him, of an imaginary character, but were given word for word for what they were worth as they were uttered by him. Mr. Wacha, it might be mentioned, was, as is invariably the case with him when he is addressing the Corporation, in a rather excited state of mind, and that might account for his making the remarks in haste and repenting at leisure.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 20th February, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,87,672	Rs. 8,18,709	Rs. 5,730	Rs. 10,12,111
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles				10,26,982

Decrease .... Rs. 14,871

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain H A Blake, sailed yesterday for Colachel, in ballast.

THE s s Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain W Tegge, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Dhoney Mahomed Bux, 74 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Quilon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Altonawer, 1,611 tons, Captain J Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, (24th January), with a cargo of 2,704 tons coal, and two cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Lang and Mr A Venubles, Mr Berry, Mr E F Pearson and Mr F W Schultz. For Yokohama—Mrs Lang and two daughters, Mr Stanley Broomhead, Mr and Mrs B Shaw, Mr F S Gerrish, Mrs Martin and Mrs and Miss Fraser. For Shanghai—Mr D Abdoolally. For Hongkong—Major and Mrs Turnan, Mr Sanchow and Mr Hing. For Singapore—Mr Cartwright. For Colombo—Mrs Wibmer and infant, Col Agur Singh Miss Lewiss, Miss Lantz, Mr C R Freeman, Mr A Blakelock, Miss Watts, Mr J Buchan, Mr J Bayley Mr E Smith, Mrs Denvers Thompson, Mr W Jellicoe, Mr Broomhead, Master Esoobhai, Mrs Thompson and Mrs Billimoria.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Altonawer (s)	Murray	Tyne, Jan 24.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Asama (s)	Smith	Marseilles.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Drachenfels (s)	Tegge	Karachi.
	Bhundara (s)	Blake	Colachel.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, Harris, for China, &c.
Dhoney Mahomed Bux, Nacoda, for Quilon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
,, Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander	From
19	Naples s	Harrison	Rangoon, Feb 15.
	City of Agra s	Greeve	Liverpool, Jan 19.
20	F. Pendleton sp	Nichols	New York, Oct 23.
	Patna s	Stafford	Calcutta, Feb 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 10.—Steamer Kistna, and ship Erne.
Feb. 20.—Steamers Khiva, Lindula and Shahzada, and Barque Humoyon Shah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel		From
20	Golconda s		Calcutta.
	Clan Macintosh s		Glasgow.
21	Putiala s		Negapatam.
22	Scindia s		Calcutta.
	Khandalla s		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—17 cases silvered plate glass, Dawoodbhoy Allybhoy; 24 casks spindle oil, Kavasjee Pestonjee and Co; 500 cases bar soap, Abdoolally Saikadum; 50 kegs bicarb of soda, C. Julallbhoy and Co; 25 cases writing slates, M. Adumjee; 9 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar; 5 packages glassware, A Rehim; 16 boxes soap, S S Narielwala.

FROM LONDON.

Annie Barrow s—78 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Furdoonjee and Co; 23 cases medicine, Mohunlal Amersey and Co.
Rome s—7 bales printing paper, Ganja Vishnu Shrikrishnadas; 6 cases periodicals, S L Morman and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 100 kegs Epsom-salt, Sewchand Popat; 1 case medicine, C Nuthoo and Co; 4 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 250 kegs Epsom-salt, K Nuthoo and Co; 4 packages medicine, F S Madon and Co; 9 cases, lamps, E Heptoola.

FROM HULL.

Iago s—5 cases matches, M A Sumsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—72 cases earthenware and glassware Gangjee Poonjia; 401 cases window glass, Tyebally, Ebramjee; 10 bales strawboards, D R Umrigar and Co; 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 155 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Annie Barrow s—100 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 20 cases playing cards, Narrayan Ramchunder and Co; 2 cases glassware, G Hoosen Cullian; 12 cases playing cards, A A Rehman; 40 cases glassware, J Runmall.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—191 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 90 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew; 8,001 cwts linseed and 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 151 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 2,000 cwts jowaree, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 105 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 1,351 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Asia s—125 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—8 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 5 cwts ivory, W and A Graham and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, G Mooriarjee; 19 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 63 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, M Moloobhoy; 22 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aspatria s—2,891 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 5,002½ cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clio s—4,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—1,100 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 454 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 800 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kentigern s—999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 999 cwts myrabollams and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Coralie s—4,002 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mameluke s—17,157 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Asia s—540 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etona s—770 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hajeen s—1,390 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton and 100 bales twist waste, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,050 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 675 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,700 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton and 7,700 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—45 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix 6—300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—2 cases woollen carpets, John Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—131 chests opium, N J Abraham; 33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 36 chests opium, M H Esaac Ellias; 101 chests opium, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 23½ chests opium, L Chuttoo; 128 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 26 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 17 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 14 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 43 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 11½ chests opium, P F Talati; 17 chests opium, H Sewshunker; 10 chests opium, H Kishiondyal; 15 chests opium, L Chuttoo.
Nizam s—123 bales cotton, M Hajee Esaac Ellias; 199 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmael and Co; 430 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 98 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 86 cwts olibanum, 52 cwts bysabole and 62 cwts cudoo, Quan Lun Yoe; 298 cwts cudoo, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 221 cwts codoo, K Hoormukrai; 237 cwts sharkfins and 100 bales cotton, C Ebram and Co; 175 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 cwts kismiss and 220 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching; 206 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Yue; 50 bales cotton, A B Mody and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 22 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy and Co; 124 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—162 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 88 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram and Co; 203 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 51 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 38 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 61 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 16 chests opium, K. Hurmookray; 30 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 23 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 8 chests opium, B Balbux; 15 chests opium, H Rangopal.
Nizam s—350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—120 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 86 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 99 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 52 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 1,002 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Morris, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Lucknow.
Donaldson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 22.

Foss, Capt, Ms, A C Genl, from leave, from England.
Christie, Capt, Bengal, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 23.

Lawless, Capt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, from Mian Mir.
Tottenham, Major, Bengal, R Fusiliers, returned from Quetta.

FEBRUARY 24.

Kirk, Lieut, Bo, The King's Own, on leave.
Mullens, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Rigby, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, on leave, from Nowgong.
Cummins, Lt-Col, Ms, 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Mominabad.
Andrews, Capt, Ms, D A A G, on Inspection Duty, from Secunderabad.
Burne, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Phillpolts, Major, Bengal, R A, on transfer Depot, from Dinapur.
Wilson, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, King's Own Regt, from leave, to Ahmednagar.
Barton, Col, Bo, R Fus, to join, to Quetta.
Briggs, Major, Bo, R Fus, to join, to Quetta.
Foss, Capt, Ms, A C Genl, on Duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet as follows:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.

2. There will be class-firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. Members who have not received the Ball Circular will be supplied with copies on application to Sergt.-Major Chart or Gunner C. E. Phillimore. Applications for tickets should be made as soon as possible to the Company Sergt.-Majors.

4. The members of the Ball Committee are requested to meet at the Fort Head Quarters, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Adjutant at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Esplanade, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next, the 27th instant. All Recruits and Cadets are specially requested to attend. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Friday, at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

3. Those who have not yet begun or completed their class-firing are hereby informed that there will be class-firing at Cooria for "D" Company every morning throughout the present week, when it is earnestly requested that all will attend and complete their course.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 3241 Vol. Chas. A. Phillips, No. 3242 Vol. Percy H Burn, and No. 3243 Vol. S. Frank Pearcey to "C" Company.

No. 3238 Vol. D. F. Aguiar, No. 3239 Vol. A. De Mello, and No. 3240 Vol. B. H. D'Souza to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets, to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

On relinquishing charge of the office of Sudpt of Census Operations, Punjab, Mr R D Maclagan, Asst Commr, is placed on special duty in connection with the colonization of the waste lands commanded by the Chenab Canal.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Rev and Agriculture, the services of Mr E A Down, Depy Consvr of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the N-W P and Oudh.

Lieut C M Dallas, Asst Commr in charge of the Thal Sub-Div of the Kohat Dist, has obtained furlough to Europe for two months, from 6th Apl or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R P Warburton, Offg Extra Asst Commr, from the Umballa to the Gurgaon Dist.

On relinquishing charge of the Gujranwala Dist, Mr H Scott Smith, Asst Commr, is posted to the Lahore Dist.

Lieut W M Coldstream, R E, Asst Engr, is posted to the Peshawur Provincial Div.

Mr F E Rose, Offg Suptdg Engr., is posted to the First Circle, of which he took over charge from Mr H A S Fenner, Suptdg Engr.

His Honour the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following sub pro tem promotions in the Engrg Estabt of the Genl Branch of the P W Dept, Punjab:—

Mr A C L Learmonth, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr C H Barratt, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Mr W A Bagley, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr E du Cane Smithe, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the 1st Div, Bari Doab Canal, to the office of Jt Secy to Govt, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·956	W S W	3	75·1	54·1	55	..	1·55	−0·62
Agra	29·982	N W	5	79·1	52·1	62	..	0·82	+0·02
Cawnpore	29·932	W	7	81·0	55·0	51	...	1·22	...
Allahabad	29·900	W S W	5	83·5	54·4	52	..	1·46	−0·11
Jhansi	29·951	Calm.	1	82·4	57·2	47	..	1·39	+0·42
Jacobabad	29·372	Calm.	5	81·4	44·1	48	..	0·10	−0·41
Karachi	29·995	N E	7	84·0	54·5	43	..	0·31	−0·52
Ajmere	30·027	Calm.	3	78·7	49·8	53	...	1·19	+0·50
Deesa	29·996	W	12	87·2	56·9	18	..	0·55	+0·18
Rajkote	30·008	N E	6	86·9	54·0	3[illegible]	..	..	−0·50
Veraval	29·963	N	9	89·8	57·3	42	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·010	N W	7	81·3	52·8	30	..	0·24	−9·37
Indore	29·998	Calm.	4	82·0	46·1	39	..	0·87	−0·11
Saugor	29·971	Calm.	3	82·3	53·8	59	..	0·75	−1·63
Jubbulpur	29·983	Calm.	3	83·4	52·9	74	..	1·95	−0·12
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	29·921	N N W	9	91·8	57·3	41	..	0·57	−1·42
Amraoti	29·930	Calm.	8	91·8	64·8	26	..	0·33	−1·66
Akola	29·965	E	6	91·0	5[illegible]	33	..	..	−2·51
Surat	29·974	N W	L	88·1	59·0	51	...	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·990	W N W	7	89·4	49·5	76	..	..	−1·34
Bombay	29·916	N E	14	83·3	69·1	85	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·988	Calm.	6	92·5	56·4	42	..	0·68	−0·98
Sholapore	29·935	E	9	95·2	63·6	20	..	..	−1·81
Ratnagiri	29·833	N	..	85·4	66·9	37	...	0·01	−0·93
Belgaum	29·897	N E	...	89·8	59·4	22	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	29·861	N	13	87·1	70·4	72	..	..	..
Karwar	29·855	N E	4	87·8	64·9	78	..	0·51	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·867	E N E	2	88·3	70·9	86	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	29·878	E N E	8	88·8	75·6	81	..	3·97	−3·52
Cochin	29·886	Calm.	M	[illegible]	72·6	75	..	9·21	−1·27
Bangalore	29·932	S	2	89·7	62·4	55	..	0·66	−4·08
Secunderabad	29·901	E N E	8	95·2	64·4	36	..	...	−2·09
Masuliptm.	29·886	Calm.	3	88·6	69·0	91	..	0·55	−8·04
Bellary	29·891	Calm.	2	97·5	66·4	33	..	0·72	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·875	S E	..	100·[illegible]	71·5	59	..	0·53	[illegible]
Madras	29·873	W S W	10	83·7	74·2	82	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·905	N	5	94·8	67·8	86	..	2·44	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·903	E N E	5	94·5	74·4	74	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·874	Calm.	9	88·5	77·7	75	..	[illegible]	+1·05
Colombo, (23rd Feb.)	29·885	S	6	85·5	75·0	77	0·17	[illegible]	+13·63

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Karwar. Gradients are rather steep on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karwar, while in other places they are moderate to slight. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area overlying Ratnagiri and its vicinity. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being least in Gujarat and greatest on the Coromandel and West Coasts. Winds are considerably in direction and are moderate to fresh in force at Bombay, Deesa, Goa, Madras and Negapatam, and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only anywhere. The highest maximum was 101° at Cuddapah. The night temperature variations are small except at Indore, Nagpur and Malegaon (5° to 8° below the normal), and at Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam (5° to 6° above the normal). The lowest temperature registered last night was 44° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are clear almost everywhere. There has been no rain at any station. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karwar are steep and fresh to strong winds are probable. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

STEEL BOILERS.
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY— 30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!! —Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAT-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.— Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Best STORM-PROOF and PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS and LANTERNS can only be had at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock, 2 drawers and shelf, inside measurement 40 by 20 inches. Almost new, to be seen at 60, Tamarind Lane.

MRS. SULLIVAN, MIDWIFE, LADIES' SICK and MONTHLY NURSE. Address Cama Hospital, Bombay.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Bona Fide Sale of Mr. P. G. Ashdown's Furniture, Billiard Table, Schiedmayer's Piano, Garden, etc, at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, to be sold on 27th instant.

BANDORA.—TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Lieut. Hodgins, R. A. Rent Rs. 150. A Dog-cart, Victoria and Horse may also be taken on hire. Apply "W. G. T.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A pair of splendid Dark Iron Grey WALERS, height about 16 hands, go well, and are perfectly quiet in Single and Double Harness. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET at Khandalla and Lanowlee, for the Season. Rs. 150 and upwards. Apply to F. SUMMERS, House and Land Agent, Khandalla.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, fitted with Chubb's patent lock, 2 drawers and shelf, inside measurement 40 by 20 inches. Almost new. To be seen at 60, Tamarind Lane.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within Easy Walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PEARSE AND CO.'S Best INVALID PORT. Highly Nutritious, Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Our Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered-free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.
AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months........................ 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER
TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN
AND FAMILY,
AWARDED
FOURTEEN MEDALS,
INCLUDING
TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS
CHALLENGE SILVER CUP,
AND
SEVERAL DIPLOMAS
FOR
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved open-work, blackwood and neat and plain teakwood sets of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, sweet toned Piano (Marcks and Co.) ormolu clock, rich oil paintings, books, excellent table ornaments, opal-gas globes, best plated ware, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, chaff cutter, grain mill, first-rate horses and carriages, Jafferabad milk cow and calf, copper utensils, garden pump, choice plants and ferns, &c., &c., the property of W. C. Rowe, Esq.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1892, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Grant House, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, (and opposite the School of Art) the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 25, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

THE only changes reported by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening are an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 96; and of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver at 41⅛d. per oz. In New York, Silver was ⅜ cent higher at 91 cents, with demand exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars, Paris quotations come unchanged.

The Goat Skins Sales opened in London yesterday with a firm feeling, 910,000 skins being offered, 740,000 Sheep Skins are also put forward at these sales.

The Wheat Market had become dull yesterday, and prices both of No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, further receded 1½d. per cental say to 7s. 8d. and 7s. 5d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. Linseed was flat, Bombay Seed to arrive being still quoted, however, at 40s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, with Surats in better demand, and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians, both spot and arrival prices being quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7⅛ cents; but futures for May were two points higher, at 6·95 cents. The receipts at the U. S. (say for two days, Monday having been a holiday and no return wired) were 55,000 bales; and this season's total figures now compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts	55,000	44,000	34,000
Three days' do. ...	77,000	67,000	42,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891.....	5,955,000	5,726,000	5,295,000

A moderate business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices a rupee per candy lower. Exporters have purchased 1,450 bales in all, consisting of 500 New Dhulia, at Rs. 150-1; 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 153¼; 250 Bhusawal, at Rs. 156; 200 Indore, at Rs. 156; 100 Akola, at Rs. 155; and 100 Broach Ginned, at Rs. 178 per candy, for April delivery; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 300 each, of Pachora, at Rs. 152-2½; and Barsee, at Rs. 171; 100 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 175; and Akola, at Rs. 155; and 50 bales each of Dharwar, at Rs. 168¼; and Una Ginned, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT, in presence of the dull news from the other side chronicled above, has been in but little enquiry for export, and only a small business has transpired, while *Pessy* has declined one anna per cwt., other descriptions, however, being unchanged, and the feeling steady. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	5-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	„	5-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-15-0	„
Hard Yellow..............	„	5-7-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	5-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-12-0	„

SEEDS have remained quiet in tone with only a small business passing, but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,311 bales.
Wheat.........................	24,750 cwts.
Linseed	9,851 „
Rapeseed.....................	2,171 „
Gingelly	6,939 „
Groundnuts	4,191 „
Castorseed	4,591 „

FREIGHTS.—Further business has been done today for Dunkirk, at 19s; and a relet for Hull has been given at 19s. 6d. per ton. For Hamburg some ready cargo has been taken at 19s. 6d. to 20s.; and business has been done for late shipment to Marseilles, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3-15-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d for Telegraphic, 1s. 4½d. having been the best rate for three months' sight Credits. Very little business has taken place during the day, most of the Banks having been disposed to await the result of Council Bills; the market closed steady, however, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.......1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4½d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight 1·69¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance in rates for Fours has takan place to-day, with a steady feeling in the market. By the early afternoon the cash price had become 105¼, with the account rates 105 3-16, and 105⅜, for the near and more distant settlements, respectively; but before the close some reaction took place, and the Money price left off at 105 5-16. The sale for 4½ per cents is now 104, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and the only change in our list this evening is an advance of Rs. 5 in Queen Cotton Mill shares at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 24.

The pressure has decreased in the Indus Valley, West of the Peninsula and Assam, and Upper Burma, and increased elsewhere, the rise being brisk in central parts of the country and the fall brisk in Dera Ismail Khan, Ratnagiri, and Upper Burma. Readings are high in Sind, Rajputana, central parts of the country, and Khandelsh, lowest over North Bengal, and relatively low off the South Konkan Coast. Winds blow North Westerly and Westerly over the North Western, Northern, and Central India; and rather variable elsewhere. The force is fresh on the West Coast and north of the Bay, and strong in Darjeeling. The temperature has risen in South Peninsula and Lower Burma, but fallen elsewhere, and the mean is low for the season except in Burma, Bengal, and Madras. Moderate rain has fallen in Silchar. Few drops have been reported from Lahore, Sialkote, Murree, and Srinagar. The weather is slightly unsettled in the west coast, and rain is probable in Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.
Route via El Arich restored.
Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Singapore-Saigon cable restored.
Telegrams for Salvador except La Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 1st March.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th February, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	23	5	55 p.m.	4	34
Teheran	24	2	29 p.m.	...	16
Suez................	24	2	45 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	1		-	3
„ Kurrachee	..	12	-	1
„ Madras	..	20	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23.

10 p.m.	76·6

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—February 14, at Tezpur, the wife of J D Anderson, C S, of a son.
CARRUTHERS—February 14, at Vizianagram, the wife of Capt G A Carruthers, 9th Regiment, M I, of a son.
GUPTA—February 20, at 86, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of K G Gupta, C S, of a son.
McLEOD—February 20, at Hope Lodge, Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-General H McLeod, R A, H B M's Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

POYNTZ—BARKER—February 10, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John William Walter Poyntz, L R C P (Edin), L R C S (Edin), to Kate, eldest daughter of the late William Hyde Barker, Esq, of Wolverhampton.

DEATHS.

McINTOSH—February 15, at Mazdehee Tea Estate, South Sylhet, Alister McIntosh, the dearly beloved child of Alexander and Bella McIntosh, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

THE Vaccination Bill, the object of which is to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make vaccination of children—which has been compulsory in the City of Bombay since 1878—compulsory also in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, has passed the Legislative Council by a unanimous vote. There was entire unanimity as to the wisdom of prohibiting the dangerous practice of inoculation which propagates small-pox, and also as to the necessity of making the vaccination of children in the Mofussil compulsory. The only point on which opposition declared itself was the provision to enable the Government in case of necessity to authorise arm-to-arm vaccination. The necessity and the expediency of this provision formed the chief subject of debate on Tuesday. The Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, which was introduced in November last, had before them the objections urged against arm-to-arm vaccination, and with a view to allow "the greatest possible freedom of action to those who are willing to conform substantially to the requirements of the Act," it was decided to recommend that Section 14 should be altered so as to give the parent or guardian of a child the right to an extension of time not exceeding one month, in which arrangements might be made for private vaccination in conformity with the general provisions of the Act. The Select Committee reported accordingly, there being one dissentient, Mr. J. U. Yajnik, on account of scruples as to the danger of communicating disease, and "religious and other" prejudices against lymph taken from a child of a different religion or a lower caste. Mr. Naylor in the course of the debate and Dr. Davur in the letter we publish in another column have sufficiently established, what indeed must be patent to anyone who reflects on the matter, that the danger of caste pollution is illusory, for the simple reason that no child of high caste would under any circumstances take lymph from a low caste child, while the latter would be highly honoured by being vaccinated from the arm of a Brahmin child. Sir Charles Pritchard, in moving the second reading of the Bill, dwelt on the fact that public opinion is clearly favourable to the general principle of the measure for extending compulsory vaccination, though certain sections of the community and individuals, whose opinions are entitled to respect, are opposed to the provision for legalising compulsory arm-to-arm vaccination under certain circumstances. He attributed this opposition to misapprehension of the scope and intentions of the Bill. Section 14 prescribes the use of animal lymph, except in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of Government that it cannot be procured without "dangerous delay." Such cases may arise when an epidemic of small-pox is apprehended, and there is a general rush to get vaccinated. It may arise also, as in Kurrachee, in seasons when a supply of calves cannot be procured.

The supply of animal lymph may fail to meet the requirements of the community; and to meet the emergency the Governor-in-Council may insert a notification in the *Government Gazette*, authorising a resort to vaccination from arm to arm. If any parent or guardian should object to that course the amended draft of the Bill gives him the right to make a written application for a month's delay to make provision for private vaccination of the kind he prefers. The honourable mover contended that this provision fairly meets the objections advanced against resort to arm-to-arm vaccination, and held that the Bill can not be regarded as making vaccination by human lymph compulsory. He showed that on the contrary it imposes greater restrictions on the use of human lymph than exist in the Acts making vaccination compulsory in other parts of India. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha having addressed a letter to Government asking that the consent of local and municipal bodies in regard to the expenditure involved before the Act should come into operation within their areas, a clause was added giving such bodies the right to lay before Government any objections to the Act coming into operation within their limits which objections are to be only considered by Government. This concession may possibly be regarded by the Sabha as purely formal, but the fact that it is made at all is an indication that the Government is quite willing to discuss each case on its merits with a view to local conditions and circumstances. The objections to the arm-to-arm vaccination were put with a good deal of force by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. He complained of the absence of definite information as to the necessity of extending the system of compulsory vaccination to the Mofussul, and adduced some statistics which, if they prove anything, show that the compulsory system in Bombay is less successful than the voluntary system in the Mofussil. But he shrank from drawing this conclusion and admitted that in Kurrachee the number of children vaccinated under compulsion is double that in the non-compulsory districts. His real contention is that if the vaccination is to be made compulsory animal and not human vaccine shall be used, and he found no difficulty in showing that the former is the most popular in India as the latter as unquestionably is in Europe. He asked the Government to respect the prejudices and even the superstitions of ignorant country people if vaccination is to make head-way amongst them, and essayed to show that animal vaccine can be produced without delay in great abundance. This argument which might have been adduced with equal force by Sir Charles Pritchard to show that Mr. Javerilal and those whom he represents need not be under any apprehension whatever. The permissive clause of the Act can never come into operation except the supply of animal vaccine fail, and can only be renewed after a period of delay which the Government consider dangerous. If it be quite certain that an abundance of lymph can always be procured in less time than it will take to insert an official notification in the *Government Gazette*, the use of human lymph will never become necessary. Besides there is the additional safeguard provided by the Bill as it now stands that any parent or guardian can obtain a month's grace in which to procure the kind of lymph which he may prefer.

The speaker did not, it appears to us, strengthen his case much by the endeavour to show that arm-to-arm vaccination is in itself and of necessity a frightful and wholesale evil, the parent of woes unnumbered to the human race. He sustained this part of his thesis by a long extract from a letter in which Dr. Bahadurjee set forth with wonderful gravity the heads of an indictment against arm-to-arm vaccination, which, he imagines, sows dire diseases broadcast in the community. It might be shown with equal certitude, and others have been at the pains to show it, that the use of the mineral poison table-salt is the true parent of all the disease that affects mankind, turning the wholesome blood into brine, corroding the nerves and the brain, and dissolving the fair flesh into the ulcerous abode of leprosy and other maladies which need not be named. We have seen very elaborate compilations disclosing in page after page and chapter after chapter the crimes of salt against humanity. Similar tirades have been launched about another source of infinite denunciation, which when brought to the touchstone of facts shrank to its true proportions. These gentlemen speak very much at their ease about disease being communicated from arm to arm with vaccine matter. But arm-to-arm vaccination is practised in every household in England, from the palace to the cottage. It has been the mode of vaccination general throughout Europe, and it was never been found to be the source of deadly contagion. Typhoid fever has been disseminated by the use of milk, and cholera by the drinking of water, and that is an excellent reason for taking precautions against the careless consumption of doubtful milk or water from a polluted source. Will any medical man who is acquainted with the observed results venture to affirm that vaccination is answerable for a hundredth part of the ailments produced by the consumption of unwholesome food? That is no reason why we should all strive to emulate Succi and live on air for forty-three days and five hours. Will Mr. Javerilal or the young physician to whose opinion in regard to human lymph he appeals as final, care to say that animal vaccine is free from lurking perils? Scarcely. The real question is whether vaccination on the whole gives a comparative guarantee from attacks, or at all events from the worst effects of attacks of the loathsome and deadly small-pox. If it does it is of very little moment whether the protection be sought through the medium in the vesicle on the arm of a child or on the udder of a heifer. In Europe the former is preferred by most people; in India the latter. It seems to us that Lord Harris was on perfectly safe ground when he stated that if Government had any preference for one form of lymph over another, he could have brought forward equally valuable evidence in favour of arm-to-arm vaccination as that which had been urged against it. Mr. Naylor with his thirty years' experience of natives of India of all castes, has never heard any objection to child lymph, which for years was as generally used in this country, as it is still in Europe. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's amendment in the draft providing that only lymph taken from healthy children shall be used is a further guarantee against danger on that side. Mr. Naylor pointed out that the Bombay Act gives the same power to prescribe arm-to-arm vaccination as that included in the new Bill, and it has never given rise to any inconvenience or protest. The permission to make private arrangements so as to avoid the use of human lymph is in the Bombay Act accorded to parents only; the Mofussil Bill gives it to guardians also. The object of that Bill is to make animal vaccination compulsory, and only in the last resort permits human lymph to be used—under specified safeguards.

MR. DE COBAIN, M. P. for East Belfast, as will be seen from our telegraphic columns, failed to answer to his name in the House of Commons in compliance with a resolution, which had been passed a few nights previously, requiring his attendance on Tuesday evening. It will be within the recollection of our readers that in April last warrants of arrest, on criminal charges, were applied for and issued against Captain Verney, R. N., and Mr. De Cobain. The former surrendered, and was expelled from the House after being convicted of abducting a girl for immoral purposes, Mr. De Cobain remained abroad in Spain under the weight of a charge more serious than that against Captain Verney. Mr. De Cobain was not only distinguished as an Orangeman and teetotaler, but as an ardent evangelist, who since the visits of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to England had been in the habit of holding weekly prayer-meetings at his house. When, therefore, Mr. De Cobain addressed a letter to one of his principal constituents alleging that the charge was the outcome of a political conspiracy, and that he had resolved to stay abroad until he had obtained sufficient evidence to enable him to prove his innocence, his friends believed him to be a much injured man, and it was not surprising that his parliamentary colleagues were slow to take action. A copy of the warrant against him was read in the House of Commons, and in July Mr. Goschen moved that Mr. De Cobain be ordered to attend the House ten days later. Three days before the prescribed period, however, a communication was laid before the House by Mr. De Cobain's solicitor, enclosing a medical certificate supported by a statutory declaration, and asking that owing to the state of his health the order of the House might be suspended until he was strong enough as to allow of him returning to the United Kingdom to meet the charge, which he again affirmed was without foundation. Next day Mr. Goschen suggested that the Speaker should endeavour to obtain independent advice as to the state of Mr. De Cobain's health, but Mr. Healy and other members asked that the matter be allowed to stand over till the following Session, that the absent member might have an opportunity of making an explanation. This was ultimately agreed upon, and beyond one or two incidents in connection with the attempts to procure exculpatory evidence nothing was heard of the matter until a week ago, when the House passed a motion desiring Mr. De Cobain's attendance on Tuesday last. Mr. De Cobain did not comply nor does it appear that any further explanation was offered as to his continued absence abroad. Mr. Balfour then gave notice that on Friday he would move Mr. De Cobain's expulsion from the House, as he had fled from justice, and there can be no doubt that the House will adopt it without discussion. Mr. De Cobain both as a member of Parliament and a member of the London County Council, always affected to be actuated by the highest possible motives of morality, and universal surprise was expressed that such a charge should be brought against him. It was then remembered that he had suggested that Mr. Gladstone should "betake himself to the repose of an enforced retirement in the Jesuits College at Rome;" where, perhaps "the ecclesiastical dignitary who presides over the system of sensualism, superstition, and sin, may bestow on him a worn-out scarlet hat that his egotistical dotage may sport some symbol of supposed authority."

SIR JOHN E. COMMERELL, V.C., who has been promoted Admiral of the Fleet, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Provo Wallis, is an officer with an exceptionally interesting record. He is a comparatively young man, though he has been on the Admiral's list since 1876. He joined the Navy in 1842, at the age of thirteen, and served in China and South America, taking part in all the operations in the Parna. At Punta Obligado he first distinguished himself when assisting in cutting the chain that was slung across the entrance into the river. In 1854 he served in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia, afterwards as lieutenant of the Weser, serving off Sebastopol, and in several operations in the Sea of Azof, for which he was twice mentioned in the despatches. For "hazardous services" in the Putrid Sea he received the Victoria Cross. Subsequently, he commanded H. M. S. Fury, and in July, 1859, he led the division of blue-jackets who took part in the attack in the Taku Forts. In recognition of this service Lieutenant Commerell was not only mentioned in the despatches, but appointed to the command of the Magicienne, in which he served through the China War. The year 1886 found him in command of the Terrible, which assisted in laying the Atlantic cable. When the Monarch was allotted for "particular service in 1868-69, Captain Commerell was in command, and in 1872-73 he served as commander and senior officer in command at the Cape and West Coast of Africa. In the latter year, during the Ashantee War Captain Commerell was severely wounded whilst reconnoitring up the Prah river, with a view to discovering the position of the enemy. The boats were fired upon and in the fusilade Captain Commerell received injuries which necessitated his resignation of the Cape command, and return to England. There he was appointed a groom-in-waiting to the Queen, and received the honour of K. C. B. On his recovering, Sir John became second-in-command of the Mediterranean fleet and became Rear-Admiral. In 1879 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, an office which he held only for a few months. Service afloat was more to his taste, but a period of two years elapsed before he received another office, when he became Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station. For the next few years he did not hold any active appointment. Sir John represented Southampton in the Commons in 1885, and the present Parliament until May 1888, when he resigned on being nominated for the naval command at Portsmouth, which now becomes vacant.

OUR Burma correspondent's account of the operations of the Irrawaddy Column comes as a surprise to those who believed that our toops had merely gone for another cold-weather route-march. Heliographic communication opened with the Sadon post shows that Major Yule and his handful of men had almost continuous fighting for eight days, the Kachins having constructed stockades which commanded the roads by which the force obtained its water-supply. Lieutenant McMann has been slightly wounded, whilst the casualties amongst the rank-and-file are more numerous than was ever anticipated; the total being fourteen killed and between thirty and forty wounded. According to another correspondant, whose message is reproduced elsewhere, communications between Myitkyina and Sadon were threatened by the Thama Sawbwa. Lieutenant Harrison at Fort Sadon was in need of assistance, which he had asked from Myitkyina, as he was surrounded and had already lost five wounded and fourteen killed. He had made several sorties and driven the enemy out of most of the stockades, but their strength prevented any offensive movement. Captain Davies decided to make forced marches from Kazu for the purpose of relieving the Sadon garrison, and this fortunately he accomplished on Monday.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, a lengthy discussion took place on the resolution of the Corporation, "That the President be requested to beg H. E. the Governor to ask H. E. the Viceroy to do the City the honour of consenting to open the Tansa Water Works in person, and that the Standing Committee be asked to recommend a suitable grant for carrying out the ceremonial in connection therewith." The Commissioner asked for a grant of Rs. 30,000, which was ultimately granted by the Committee, without opposition, for the purpose of carrying out the ceremonial which will take place about the 31st prox. H. E. the Viceroy has already accepted the invitation. The matter will be considered as one of urgency at the meeting of the Corporation this afternoon.

HER Highness the Maharanee Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar, gave birth to a Princess on last Friday morning, the 19th instant. Both the mother and the infant are doing well.

WE understand, that Rao Bahadur Kelkar, at present Oriental Translator to Government, is likely to join the Baroda Government in its Revenue Department, and that an application for his services will be made shortly.

A SRINAGAR correspondent writes that Dr. Robertson has brought 55 Hunza and Nager tribesmen with him from Gilgit, and was expected to arrive at Baltal on the 16th February. Fifty beasts of burden were sent from Srinagar to Baltal to bring on the baggage.

THERE will be another assembly of Native Chiefs at Lahore shortly, for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and meeting the new ruler. The places of residence at Lahore of the several ruling Chiefs of the province are being prepared for their reception.

IT is satisfactory to notice from Captain Petley's annual review that, although the number of wrecks in Indian waters was greater in 1890 than during the preceding year, the aggregate of wrecks and casualties was considerably less. The increase in the number of wrecks was due in the main to cyclonic and heavy weather in the case of British Indian and native craft, while among British and foreign vessels there was a considerable augmentation in the stranding and grounding of vessels through the error of master, pilot, &c. The total number of lives lost was 22, as compared with 35 in the preceding year, and of this number 13 cases were due to the upsetting of a ferry boat at Mankula on the Bombay coast. The Hughli River and the Bay of Bengal still account for the greater number of casualties—58 as compared with 39 on the Bombay and Malabar Coasts, 23 in the Arabian Sea, 17 in Burma, 15 in Sind, and 13 on the Chittagong Coast. The most noteworthy accident of the year was the collision between the steamship Regius and the British iron ship Main. The latter owing to some unaccountable disturbance in the water, broke her moorings, and collided with the Regius, sinking her with all her cargo.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. MacNeill, member for Donegal, South, has given notice of an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill that no reform is acceptable to the people of India without the addition of the elective principle.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A meeting of members of Parliament, who are opposed to the opium traffic, was held yesterday, Sir J. Pease, presiding, when it was resolved not to introduce any special resolution in the House this Session, but to seize every occasion to raise the question.

THE MEMBER FOR BELFAST, EAST.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. De Cobain was called upon to answer to his name, but there was no response.

Mr. Balfour then gave notice that on Friday next he would move the expulsion of the member for Belfast, East, inasmuch as he had fled from justice.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell, V.C., has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet in the place of the late Sir Provo Wallis.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the Colonial Office :—Mr. William Maxwell to be Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, and Mr. O'Brien, of Ceylon, to be Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

The House of Commons has rejected by a majority of 47 votes a motion of Mr. Samuel Smith for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 23.

Marshal Ahmed Eyoub will convey the Sultan's Firman investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt.

ANARCHISTS PREPARING FOR THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, FEB. 24.

The Anarchists in this city are already making preparations for the May Day agitations. It has been ascertained that a large quantity of dynamite has been abstracted from the Municipal quarries for the purpose of committing outrages in various European capitals. A quantity of dynamite has been sent to Spain to avenge the recent execution by Anarchists at Xeres.

The police are keeping a close watch at the Spanish Embassy.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

M. de Freycinet having declined the task of forming a new cabinet, M. Rouvier has consented to do so.

THE OPERATIONS IN NORTH-EAST BURMA.

SHARP FIGHTING : HEAVY LOSSES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

Major Yule, commanding the Irrawaddy Column, wires, Mitkyina, 23rd February :—On the 21st opened "helio" communication with Sadon Post. The North-Eastern Column arrived at Sadon yesterday. The stockade there was attacked on the 7th and surrounded by the Kachins on the whole of the 8th. It was attacked in force on the morning of the 11th. The Kachins made a stockade on Sanitoung and Sadon ridges by night, commanding the roads to our water-supply. During the whole of the time from 7th to the 20th the Kachins kept firing into our posts at intervals. On the 7th one man was wounded, and three shots were fired by the enemy before any action was taken. The Kachins hoisted two red flags in Sadon, and assembled in large numbers. Both Sadon and Semitoung were heavily stockaded from house to house. Yesterday the garrison took Semitoung, and the North-Eastern Column in Sadon heard rifle bullets amongst the enemy's shots.

The casualties of the garrison were—Lieutenant MacMann, slightly wounded ; one driver wounded, Burma Sappers ; five wounded, 23rd Madras Infantry ; two killed and five wounded, 33rd Madras Infantry ; two killed and six wounded, Mogaung Levy ; two wounded, followers ; one killed and three wounded, North-Eastern Column ; two wounded, Devons ; one wounded, 23rd M. I. ; two wounded, Panthays ; and one missing, followers.

The Sadon garrison killed six of the Kachins and wounded probably twenty or thirty.

The North-Eastern Column killed three Kachins and wounded two.

Captain Davies is clearing the road to Kwitu to-day.

We march into Sadon to-morrow. The garrison left at Sadon, numbering 100 native infantry, 7 British Infantry, and ten Gurkha police with a Gardner gun.

LORD ROBERTS' ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, it is now arranged, will arrive in Calcutta from Rangoon, on the 28th instant.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TOUR PROGRAMME

H. E. the Viceroy, after opening the Tansa Water Works near Bombay, may pay a visit to the Central Provinces before proceeding to the Punjab, and will probably open the Chenab Weir before leaving the Plains for Simla.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Sir James Browne will remain with H. E the Commander-in-Chief as Quartermaster-General till the end of March, Mr. H. S. Barnes meanwhile discharging the duties of the Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan.

THE GILGIT COMMISSARIAT.

Captain W. R. Yielding, A. C. G., is the officer selected to carry out the arrangements for provisioning the Gilgit garrison. He has been ordered to proceed to Calcutta to consult with the Foreign Office.

THE CASE OF VITRIOL THROWING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

At the Sessions to-day Madame Mellini's case was again postponed as the doctor, who is a material witness, is absent on the moffusil. She was liberated on bail.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have circulated the correspondence which passed between itself and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, relative to a telegram received from Europe to the effect that America has invited the different powers to a conference for the purpose of considering the silver question. The Chamber also enquired whether, in the event of the proposed conference being able to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon the present Bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country.

To this enquiry the Finance Department replied that it was impossible for the Government of India to offer any assurance as to the course they might take in a hypothetical case, which would only give a rise to an assumption that whether the conference referred to in a Reuter's telegram will be actually held, and that it is impossible to fix a ratio between the two metals, and that America thereupon determines to abandon the legislation, under which that State is at present compelled to purchase certin amount of silver. The Government, however, fully recognised the great importance of the subject, and called for recommendations from the Chamber.

The Chamber again replied inviting special attention to the great rise which took place in 1890, and the great fall that had taken place since. In the opinion of the Chamber it was impossible for men of business to feel confident in the future value of the rupee, and they believe that such a state of things restricts the investment of capital seriously and hampers legitimate enterprise. The only remedy, therefore, is either the establishment by an international agreement of a system of free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio or the adoption of a gold standard for India. Failing these remedies the Chamber sees nothing in the future, but gradual demonetization of silver and violent and endless fluctuations relative to the value of gold and silver, and a fall in the value of the rupee relative to gold, the extent of which it is impossible to predict ; and under the circumstances it is difficult to make any definite recommendations except those made above.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAIRNE'S PRIZE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 24.

Major-General Nairne's, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, Competition, which offered a handsome prize of one hundred guineas, was competed by the Artilleries, stationed at Kirkee from Monday and was concluded to-day. Five batteries, *viz.*, R Battery R. H. A., the 26th, 27th, 36th, and 72nd Field Batteries, entered, and two nine-pounder batteries the 27th and 72nd, competed on Monday, the R Battery 12-pounder and 36th Battery 12-pounder on Tuesday, and the 26th Battery 12-pounder to-day. Major-General Blundell and Colonel Rawlins, Colonel-on-Staff, were present to witness the competition, and were well pleased with the manner in which everything was carried out. Colonels Kaye and Stopford officiated as time-keeping umpires, Captain Geoghegan, the recording umpire, and Captain Gordon, the starting umpire. The Batteries were drawn up on an open ground, east of the reformatory, at Yerrowda. The distance was nearly five miles from the target. The first position taken up by the 12-pounder Batteries was about 3,000 yards, and the second about 1,800 yards ; and the 9-pounder Batteries, positions were at 2,500 and 1,500 yards. Eighteen pounds were fired by each from the two positions. The Batteries advanced at trot about 300 yards from their positions and fired. The time occupied was about one and a half hour. The R Battery R. H. A., which did so creditably last year, has done well this year again.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BABER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 24.

The District Magistrate's enquiry into the charges against Mr. Baber and his cash-keeper was closed yesterday. Mr. Baber reserved his remarks ; and the cashkeeper's lawyer submitted that no case had been proved against his client, but both were committed for trial at the next Madras Sessions.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

The official season report for the past week says that light showers have fallen in many places.

MEN EMPLOYED ON RELIEF WORKS.

35,572 persons are employed on relief works as against 30,162 in the previous week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra left this for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 24.

Orient Line mail steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, (*via* Kurrachee) on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Amazone left Aden for Zanzibar, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats better demand.

Good Dhollera 3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96
Bar Silver 41¼

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the Prince of Monaco read a paper on a new thermometer of M. Chabud for use in the deep sea. It overcomes the drawback to the older forms of giving incorrect results when they have to pass through colder layers above the depth to which they were lowered. Four of these new reversion thermometers were tried by the Prince and Professor Thoulet in the Channel, and were found to give very good results.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

WRITING from London on February 5, in anticipation of the appointment of Sir Charles Hall, an occasional correspondent said : Much interest is felt in the approaching appointment of the new Recorder of London. But little is known outside the charmed circle of the Corporation of the chances of the various candidates. There is a rumour that the salary is to be raised to £4,000. If this were done, it would show an intention on the part of the Corporation to bid for the services of a leading lawyer, such as Mr. Poland and Mr. Finlay, to whom the appointment of a salary of £2,500, or £3,000 would hardly be a sufficient bait. If the salary is not raised, the first favourites are believed to be Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, M.P., now Under-Secretary at the Home Office, or Mr. Forrest Fulton. Mr. Justice Straight, of Allahabad, is also in the running.

Mr. Stuart Wortley is young to hold such an appointment, but before he left the bar to take office under the present Government, he had a large practice on the north-eastern circuit. His present work at the Home Office, dealing as it does largely with criminal cases, will have prevented his growing rusty in the branch of law in which the Recorder has most need to be versed. His father the Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C., was for many years Recorder of the City of London, where he gained unbounded popularity, but they never forgave him for giving up the appointment to accept the Solicitor-Generalship.

The books "of the moment" at home are Lord Rosebery's "Pitt," "David Grieve," by the author of Robert Ellesmere, "Esther Van Homrigh," by Mrs. L. Woods, author of "A Village Tragedy," and Blanche, Lady Falaire, by Shorthouse. Lord Rosebery's Pitt is almost universally praised, the criticism on it being that it is more a comment on history than a history itself, that the style every now and then lapses into almost slangy colloquialism, and that there is straining at epigram and alliteration too obviously a la Macaulay.

"David Grieve" is the story of a working man who, starting from the point of view of an agnostic, arrives at the same point of qualified Christianity at which Robert Ellesmere arrived from the other end. However, wearisome or ill-argued the theology may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Humphrey Ward can write a story. Blanche, Lady Falaire is dubbed the finest book Shorthouse has written since John Inglesant, but in my humble opinion, it is far behind that immortal work. "My Official Wife" is the "yellow back" of the moment, and a very absorbing one too.

Since the publication of certain paragraphs about the time of the death of the Duke of Clarence, the paper known as "Modern Society" has ceased to be sold on Messrs. W. H. Smith's bookstalls. It is said that Messrs. W. H. Smith have the power of ruining any paper of which they decline to be the agents. This is not the first time that Messrs. W. H. Smith have exercised their power with a combination of judgment and public spirit worthy of all commendation. Influenza is undoubtedly decreasing at home, but not before the price of the universal antidote and remedy—Eucalyptus oil—has more than doubled in price.

All the rooms in the best hotels at Monte Carlo have been bespoken for the months of March and April. January and February used to be the fashionable months. But now the English springs have become so wintry, as to cause a kind of unorganised "strike" among the rich and leisured classes, who all flock abroad spending their money out of England, and leaving the English tradesmen lamenting.

AN INDIAN PEERAGE.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.P., is about to bring out, through Messrs. Macmillan and Co. the eminent publishers in London, a biographical and statistical account of the Ruling Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and other titled or decorated personages of India. The prospectus of the work states that Sir Roper was in 1877 specially selected by the Government of India for the task of compiling the articles on the feudatory states of India for the *Imperial Gazetteer* : and before that he had edited, for the *Calcutta Review*, a series of articles on "The Territorial Aristocracy of Bengal." He has received from her Majesty's Private Secretary, General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., the gracious command of the Queen that the work shall be dedicated to her Majesty, who takes a particular interest in all things concerning the Indian Empire. As a work of reference it will be revised and corrected at reasonable intervals, under the title of "The Golden Book of India ;" and though entirely unofficial it will be patronized by his Excellency the Viceroy, by the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and by the official hierarchy.

THE BHOWNUGGER PENAL CODE AND THE VAKEELS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, FEB. 22.

TO-DAY at a sitting of the Huzur Court, presided over by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Judicial Councillor, before the court proceeded with the usual work, Mr. Damodardas Hirachand, the Public Prosecutor, requested to be allowed to say a few words on behalf of himself and the bar, expressive of the pleasure and gratification they had felt at the passing of a Penal Code and a Police Act in this State. Referring to the presence on the occasion of the vakeels practising in the different courts of the State, Mr. Damodardas proceeded to say that his Highness had conferred a blessing upon the courts, the bar, and the people generally by the passing of the aforesaid two enactments and particularly of the former. He observed that ever since the assumption by his Highness of the reins of Government no act of his administration was more remarkable than his desire to give to his subjects the benefits of a pure administration of justice. It was that burning anxiety for the welfare of his subjects that had induced him to sanction the Bhownugger Foujdari Act, which, being based on the Indian Penal Code, was certainly a great improvement on the existing criminal law, which had been found imperfect and unsuitable to the present state of things. All doubts and uncertainties had now been removed, and with such a complete law which would be of great help to the courts and the bar, the administration of justice would be greatly facilitated. After a few more observations the Vakeel concluded by thanking his Highness for the enlightened spirit in which he is governing his subjects.

His Highness, in reply, thanked the bar for this expression of opinion, which he regarded the more valuable, emanating as it did from a body competent and experienced from their very position to pronounce an opinion on the matter, and expressed his delight at the attainment of his long wished for object in which he was heartily aided by his judicial councillor.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow us to mention for the information of those interested that our telegraphic advices from London state that the *Times* announces that Messrs. Cox and Co. will publish their half-yearly accounts, showing a reserve of £400,000 (four hundred thousand pounds sterling).—Yours, &c.,

p. pro. GRINDLAY GROOM AND CO.
E. C. JOHNSTON.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

THE late Lord Beaumont was supposed to have expended fully a quarter of a million in rebuilding and decorating Carlton Towers, his family place in Yorkshire, near Selby. The principal drawing-room is now one of the finest examples of Venetian art in England, each of the large panels with which the walls are adorned having Shakespearean figures painted thereon. Lord Beaumont added a very ornate chapel to the west wing, which was consecrated by Cardinal Manning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A NATIVE lady of Lahore, the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, we hear, is causing a handsome silver screen to be constructed for the Shrine of Data Ganj Buksh at Lahore. The ornament will entirely cover the saint's tomb, and will probably cost Rs. 13,000. Judging from the frequent recent cases of thefts from shrines, the safety of this precious screen will tax the vigilance of its guardians and the police.

THE last stage of the shooting for the Viceroy's Cup closed on Saturday, Sergeant-Major W. L. Harwood, B. Company, Calcutta Volunteers, winning it with 286 points, or three points more than Trooper A. Campbell's score of last year. Major Harwood thus wins the cup for the second time, having carried it off the season before last. Sergeant R. Watson, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers, gets the Lieutenant-Governor's prize, with a total of 283 points.

THE result of the Middle School Examinations of the Punjab for 1892 is published. Out of the total number of candidates sent up for the test from several districts of the Province, 1,866 have passed in the Anglo-Vernacular and 1,286 in the Vernacular, making a total of 3,159 as against 2,733 passed in the last year's examination.

THE accident at Satghara on the North-Western Railway appears to have hurried the action of the Railway authorities in equipping all passenger trains on the North-Western Railway with Vacuum brakes, says the Lahore paper. We are told that these brakes are now being used on all mail trains on the Lahore, Peshawar, Mooltan and Delhi section of the line, and printed instructions are issued to drivers, guards and carriage-examiners as to the mode of using the brakes. The drivers are directed to maintain always a certain quantity of vacuum power in the machinery throughout the journey, which has to be used by them for all stoppages, while the guards are supposed to use the apparatus only in cases of emergency.

WITH no prospect of rain, public tanks and wells running low and a number of private wells already run dry, the threatened scarcity of water is being much felt in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In the latter station the Volunteer Club, and also several residents, are selling off their large gardens of flowers and plants in pots, consequent on the difficulty in obtaining sufficient water.

IT is feared that there will be a deal of cholera this hot season in Secunderabad. Water is scarce, food grains very dear, and cattle disease is making its appearance in the districts. The Resident is enforcing the Vaccination Rules, so as to afford the Cantonment Committee an opportunity of coping with any emergency. These Rules come into operation six weeks after date of the notification, just promulgated.

THE Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Ld., approximate earnings for week ending 30th January were Rs. 7,848. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 7,759. Increase, Rs. 89. Receipts per mile for week ending 30th January, 1892, Rs. 153-14-1. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 152-2-4. Increase, Rs. 1-11-9. Receipts from 1st to 30th January 1892, Rs. 30,862. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 33,074. Decrease Rs. 2,212.

THE names are now being registered of all the destitute children of the employes in the Madras Railway, with a view to their being provided for at the home for the destitute which has been established at Bangalore by Miss Ansley. This good work is being done at the instance of that lady.

EGYPT is exceptionally favoured this year in her cotton crop. The exports from the 15th of November till the second week of January amounted to 89,600 bales, as against 57,800 bales in the same period of last year. Further, this unprecedented shipment would have been exceeded considerably had freight been available.

THE State has lost an excellent servant, whose death has apparently attracted very little attention, in Captain Oswald Every, the head of the convict establishment on Dartmoor, who was buried at Princetown on Monday. (1st inst.) Captain Every was in excellent health until the middle of January, when he was taken ill with influenza ; he had apparently recovered from the attack when the keen winds which blow fiercely over the moor at this season of the year affected him, and last week he sank rapidly from pneumonia. Captain Every was the youngest son of Sir Henry Every, of Eggington Hall, Derby, and served with distinction in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, being attached to the 90th Regiment, and later to the 75th. In 1870 he joined the convict service, and had had considerable experience at Gibraltar, Millbank, and Wormwood Scrubs before being appointed Governor of Dartmoor twelve years ago. His tenure of office has been most successful. Captain Every was fifty-seven years of age.

THE declaration of Zanzibar as a free port, writes a correspondent, has had a wonderful effect not only upon the trading inhabitants in that State, but on everybody in Germany who takes an interest in the colonial policy of that Empire. The *National Zeitung* avers that the object of making Zanzibar a free port is to render it possible for the British Indian merchants trading to East Africa to compete with German commerce. This, of course, would be impossible if British goods had to pay duty both at Zanzibar and on the East African coast. Public feeling in Germany is decidedly less enthusiastic than ever about the colonial enterprise. Baron Soden's instructions to his officers indicate how very little confidence he has in those who carry out his orders. We also learn that the intention to increase the German force in East Africa is for the time in suspense. Although orders have been issued that a number of marines shall be got in readiness, up to the present they have not been despatched. The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes extracts from private letters containing serious complaints against German administration, and declaring that the young, inexperienced lieutenants, left to decide questions of Customs, are put in authority which they exercise in a very dictatorial fashion.

THE "Sviet" (St. Petersburg), a semi-"society," semi-political journal, contains an alarmist, and somewhat ill-informed, article upon Afghan affairs, and the probable course of events consequent upon the death, said to be eminent, of the present Amir, Abdul Rahman, informing its numerous readers, upon apparent exclusive information, that a great conflict and civil war must inevitably take place upon the decease of that ruler. We are told by this authority that the most popular claimant to the Afghan throne, in the opinion of the Herat regiments of Abdul's army, is Yakoob Khan, son of Shir Ali, "who was prevented by England from succeeding on his father's death," the truth being, as most English people know, that Yakoob was placed on the throne by England, and, after his suspected connivance in regard to the murder of our Resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, he abdicated voluntarily and surrendered to General Roberts. Beyond these erroneous statements the article, evidently inspired, is full of historical mistakes and political inaccuracies, while, strange to say, the writer has been quoted in more than one French and Russian paper. The Russian press, since Abdul Rahman has ruled at Cabul, whenever the Amir is attacked by gout, discounts his decease and names his successor—the most unlikely and improbable pretender being the ill-fated Yakoob.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 13th February, was 252, against 311 and 307 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 213. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 55. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 103 and 28, respectively, against 120 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·1 per mille per annum against 32·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE sudden death on Sunday morning of the Rev. J. Hewlett, M.A., Principal of the London Mission College at Benares, and a Fellow of the Allahabad University was announced in our columns the other day. The deceased had not been feeling well for three days before, but it was not till Saturday that the Civil Surgeon was called in. Even on Sunday morning he does not seem to have been considered seriously ill, but about 8 o'clock dangerous symptoms made their appearance and he died in a few minutes. The *post-mortem* examination disclosed that the cause of death was peritonitis, brought about, it is suspected, by some internal injury sustained by the deceased through a fall when getting out of the train at Mogal Serai on his return from Allahabad, where he had been to attend the recent Convocation dinner. Mr. Hewlett was one of the oldest missionaries in the country, and had spent the greater portion of his time in Benares, for many years as Principal of the London Mission College. His death is a loss that will be widely felt.

THE project for a Central Station in Calcutta, which has now lain dormant since 1882, has, it is understood, been re-opened in a memorandum recently submitted to Government by Mr. Bell, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta. He appears to have reviewed the whole history of the subject, and now advocates a high level line connecting Howrah and Sealdah, with a central passenger station on the north side of Bow Bazaar. The river would be bridged just below the floating bridge, and would have an opening span so as to allow large craft to pass up stream. The cost of the scheme is put at 125 lakhs, a figure which may seem somewhat alarming. But it appears that there are good grounds for the belief that, if the work can be carried out for this amount, the receipts would yield a fair return on the outlay ; while there need be no hesitation in asserting that it would provide us with a very great and even urgently needed public convenience. We trust that the subject will not be again shelved, though with exchange in its present state, the prospect of immediate action on the part of the Government is not very hopeful.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the rogue elephant which was the cause of Mrs. Anson's death has been killed. Mr. Osmaston of the Forest Department, who was with the Khedda party on the day of the accident, writes to a friend, under date February 13th :—"I have been trying to get him marked down ever since, as the whole neighbourhood were afraid of him ; and finally to-day, after about six hours' steady tracking on foot, I succeeded in shooting him. He is a huge beast with two tusks ; but absolutely tailless. I had to give him five bullets (all of which struck him in the head) from a 12-bore, taking six drams of powder ! I stalked up quite close to him, without his perceiving me and shot him—at about 25 yards."

THE East Indian Railway Traffic Earnings for week ending 13th February, were Rs. 10,05,251, Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,29,508-12-1. Decrease, Rs. 1,24,257-12-1. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 13th February, 1892, Rs. 59,53,043-6-0. From 1st January, 1891, to 14th February, 1891, Rs. 63,92,365-1-8. Decrease, Rs. 4,39,321-11-8. Miles open for week ending 13th February, 1892, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ending 13th February, 1892, Rs. 658-15-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 740-6-8. Decrease, Rs. 81-7-3.

THE friends of Mr. Bellew in this country will be sorry to read this account, which the correspondent of the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* writes from the Cape :—Kyrle Bellew is greatly changed. He is no longer the dapper well-groomed Bellew who was known by the *matinee* girl as "Kyrlie" during the last few days of the Wallack *regime*. There is now a touch of the shabby-genteel about the once *debonnaire* beau, and he has aged greatly, the hair which used to be only streaked with silver being now almost entirely grey. But Mrs. Potter never looked lovelier, and the hardships incidental to her travels have left no mark on her face."

THE rapidly succeeding deaths of Sir James Kidson Bennett, Sir Oscar Clayton, and Sir George Paget reduces the number of our knighted physicians and surgeons to forty-nine, not including Sir John Tomes, the dentist. Twelve of these are military doctors and two naval. Of the military medical dozen, no fewer than eleven are surgeons. Seven others are public officials, mostly connected with lunacy and botany both at home and in the colonies ; two, Sir John Kirk and Sir Rutherford Alcock, owed their honors to acting as political agents ; one is a surgeon-dentist ; and one, Sir Charles Cameron, an analyst and chemist. This leaves knighthoods for twenty-four ordinary practitioners. Two of the five Irish knights owe the handles to their names to holding the mayoralties of Dublin and Londonderry at the proper times. There are three Scotch knights and two colonial. Birmingham is the only English town that has two knighted medical men, Sir Walter Foster and Sir James Sawyer. Sir Geo. Paget's death leaves Cambridge with only one, the same as Norwich, where Sir Peter Eade was mayor just before being knighted. One veterinary surgeon only has been so distinguished. He lives at Windsor, and doctors the Queen's horses.

INFLUENZA has caused several gaps in the ranks of the past and present servants of the Queen. "Old Bill May," the well-known naturalist, bird-stuffer, and clockmaker at East Grinstead (a famous Sussex character), was a member of the Royal household at Osborne when the Prince of Wales was born, and so distinguished himself in making the arrangements for the christening that he received an inscribed Bible from her Majesty. For some years he was specially entrusted with the care of the Royal pets. After he retired from active service he set up in business as a taxidermist at East Grinstead, where he was born, but continued up to the last to receive sundry marks of favour from his illustrious employers.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has not been a success in America, outside New York. A correspondent of *Literary Opinion* states that when Sir E. Arnold visited Chicago for the purpose of delivering his readings, the two principal journalistic and literary clubs of that city sent polite letters stating that they would be pleased to have the opportunity of dining with him, and asking him to choose any date convenient for the purpose. Sir Edwin replied in a brusque and almost rude note, that he had come to read in public and not for private exhibition purposes, with more to the same effect. The result was that he read to empty benches every time he gave his entertainment in Chicago.

FOUR medical gentlemen who were precipitated into the St. Helens and Widnes Canal on Tuesday night, January 26, appear to have had a most exciting adventure, and, in the case of one of them at least, narrow escape from death, as could well be imagined. They were travelling upon professional duty in a trap driven by Dr. O'Keeffe, medical officer to the Widnes Committee of Health, when they came to a spot at Sankey, where the road crosses a canal over a swing-bridge. The night was very dark, and the bridge as it proved was open, but the entrance not being barred the party drove unsuspectingly on till suddenly, coming to the gap, horse, trap and occupants fell through with a crash into the water below. The three companions of Dr. O'Keeffe contrived to swim ashore, but the doctor was unfortunately carried down, and found himself under the vehicle at the bottom of the canal. Dr. O'Keeffe is an expert swimmer, but he was wearing a heavy great-coat, and the horse, struggling to release himself from the traces, gave him several severe kicks about the legs. Finally, by a desperate effort, Dr. O'Keeffe contrived to get free from the superincumbent mass, and rose to the surface, where, according to his statement, he could hear faintly the shouts of his friends on the canal bank. Finally, striking out in the direction of the sounds, he was enabled to reach the side, where he was dragged by his comrades out of the water in an exhausted state. The four gentlemen are reported to have suffered no very serious injury, but their horse, a valuable one, was drowned, and the trap was left at the bottom of the canal.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a continuation of the report of the discussion at the second reading of the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, in the course of his remarks, said : I only wish to make a few remarks in regard to the allusion made by the honorable mover of the Bill to-day, that in none of the previous Acts of either of the Government of India or Bengal or any other Government any such choice was given to parents to have their children operated on in one way or another. There is no dispute as to the choice of the parent. I believe the Indian Government has no objection to allowing a parent to have his child operated upon by animal lymph or human virus. I believe the whole principle of the Bill is that the parent is to have his choice. But these words "without dangerous delay," which have been put in in this Act, did not find a place in any of the previous Acts. Then the whole point which I believe has occupied the Council both on last occasion and this, and I think having allowed parents a choice in ordinary times is, I believe, the same principle which suggested to Government the necessity of allowing such a choice now, and justifying them in coming to the conclusion it should not be withdrawn in all cases, where the sub-section and notification are to be applied. While we find the people of Karachi object to animal lymph, the people here do not object to it, so if we leave out these words "without dangerous delay" and leave the section as it was in the old Act, this question of principle need not arise. Another point on which I wish to make a few observations, and which the honorable mover referred to, was the petition from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and he suggested that the new addition to Section 2 would do away with any difficulties on that head. Of course it is of use in one sense, but not so much to the local bodies as to the inhabitants of these plains, to which this compulsory provision is to be introduced. Having informed Government of these views, and Government having considered the representation of the inhabitants, the question with reference to it to be made in that notification, would not be a question of finance, but would be a question whether under the circumstances the area should be under compulsory vaccination. He was not prepared to say any modification should be made, but still he thought municipal bodies should have some voice in the consideration not so much to the medical or social aspect of the question, but in the question of the financial burdens to which they are likely to be subjected by the use of the powers. As a matter of fact the difference was considerable between 5 annas per head and 1 rupee 4 annas per head and the people of a certain town or village might not be able to fulfil their duties by reason of the Act being compulsory. In that case the measure would be a heavy burden upon these people on account of the increased cost, so that they should have a voice in the matter as to how far they are prepared to co-operate with Government in the matter. I am quite sure, before issuing a special notification, I should consult them, and take their views ; and it would be as well if the thing were done on the same lines as the two previous Acts.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said : While I am not opposed to the second reading of this Bill I must say there is some reason why the addition to clause 14 should be omitted. I think the feelings of the Hindu community have to be considered, and under those circumstances it would be desirable to give the parents of children the option of having the use of the one or the other means of vaccination. If this Council is prepared to change the Bill so far I am quite prepared to support it.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor in the course of a long address, said : Considerable misapprehension appears to exist as to this Bill in following on the lines of the City of Bombay Act. It cannot but be distinctly understood that the provisions which are contained in the Bill now before us with regard to the use of lymph are precisely the same provisions which were contained in the City of Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877. That Act provides that if the parent or guardian of the child requests that animal lymph should be employed for vaccination of the child, and if it be notified that animal lymph be not procurable, and that he is prepared in consequence to use human lymph, an application for extension of time for vaccination will be granted on the child being seen by the public vaccinator. Precisely the same practice is notified in the Bill now before us, with extensions which are also in favour of parents and guardians of children. The Honorable Mr. Ranade has pointed to those words "without dangerous delay," and said they are not in the Bombay Act. There is no amendment before the Council, I believe, for the omission of these words, and it is rather difficult to understand why Mr. Ranade should have thought it necessary to take exception to them without proposing a definite amendment to have them struck out ; but I think a little consideration will show him, though he is a lawyer, that without some such qualifying words the section would be one which the Governor-in-Council would feel it very difficult to bring into operation at all. I suppose it could not be truly said that animal lymph is not procurable. It is necessary these words should be qualified in some way to give them a definite meaning. Had I drafted the Bill myself, I should have attempted to put in some words in order to give the clause a definite meaning ; and I think when the expression "not procurable" is qualified with these words, it has a definite meaning, and the Governor-in-Council knows exactly when he will be justified in issuing a notification under the clause. The Honorable Mr. Javerilal has thought the Bill could be altered so as to make the use of animal lymph in all cases obligatory ; I cannot pretend to be able to enter into the medical question with any degree of authority, or with any degree of satisfaction to myself, but so far as my reading and my communications with those who are in a position to form an opinion enable me to judge, it appears that very much more was said against the employment of human lymph than there was occasion for. Vaccination has been adopted in this country since somewhere about the beginning of this century ; and arm-to-arm vaccination has been practised, I believe, until within very recent years in Bombay. Notwithstanding this, the Honorable Mr. Javerilal would wish to persuade us that vaccination with human lymph is extremely dangerous. No case that I have ever heard of in India has been brought forward as a proof that the employment of human lymph is dangerous to the health and life of the child. Not only is the case against the employment of human lymph unsatisfactory established, but to me, the case in favour of the employment of animal lymph is still less satisfactory. It appears to be admitted on all hands by medical men that there is just as great danger of disease by the employment of animal as of human lymph. They are not the same diseases of course, but diseases equally dangerous, and their effects equally undesirable. Whether human or animal lymph is used, it is acknowledged that there is a certain amount of risk to the child, but that risk is so infinitesimally small that in practice parents wholly disregard it. With regard to native prejudices I have had some personal experience of them, and have known them to allow their children to be vaccinated with animal lymph without the slightest hesitation. I have had now pretty nearly thirty years' experience of the Mofussil, and in the course of my duties have come across Indian gentlemen of all classes, and I cannot recall a single instance in which I have ever had brought to me a single complaint against the use of human lymph. My duties have made me acquainted with a vast amount of litigation, brought against Government officials, and of Government itself on account of injuries, pensions, and many other matters, but I cannot recall a single instance in which a public vaccinator has been the defendant. I think if we consider who are the public vaccinators this is easily accounted for. They are men of the people, fathers of families themselves Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, men of all castes and persuasions, and they have the feelings of parents whose children they are called upon to vaccinate. If they have vaccinated the child of a Brahmin, they are in a position to know whether any Brahmin objects to lymph being taken from the arm of a child who is not a Brahmin. If they have to vaccinate the children of purda ladies, they are in a position to know whether these purda ladies would come to the vaccine station or not, and being fully acquainted with all the views and prejudices of their fellow-citizens, it is very natural to expect—and I think the facts show that they do make allowance for the prejudices and wishes of the people. If we turn to other Presidencies, we find that the Bengal Act passed in the year 1880 was introduced to Government by an Indian gentleman of high position, and it is perfectly obvious that he in his position would have known what provisions would be unpalatable to the large Hindu community of India. Had he thought it would be unpalatable, he would have drafted those provisos very differently to the form in which we find them. The feeling against arm-to-arm vaccination is not so general or so widespread as some people believe it to be, and there are in all communities of this country a large number who have no objection to that kind of vaccination ; and curiously enough it has already been stated to-day that there are people who object to the use of vaccine obtained from the calf and prefer the use of

the human lymph. I support the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said: I merely wish to remark that the only amendment I saw fit to propose was readily accepted by the honorable mover in charge of the Bill as well as by the other members in the Select Committee and it is now embodied in section 14 sub-section (3) clause (*b*), which provides that lymph shall not be taken from any child who does not appear to be in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination; and supplemented as it is by other safeguards such as the parents' option to make their own arrangements for the vaccination of their child within the period of one month beyond that prescribed in Section 9 and the provision about resorting to arm-to-arm vaccination only when animal lymph cannot be had without dangerous delay the Bill must be said to be open to no reasonable objection. Supposing that vaccination is preventive of small-pox I cannot help feeling that it is the merest sentimentalism and prejudice to oppose arm-to-arm vaccination under conditions such as these. We can trust to Government, whose great desire is to promote the welfare of the people, to resort to it only when there is no other alternative. In fact Section 14 (2) provides that human lymph is only to be used when it is shown to the satisfaction of H. E. the Governor-in-Council that animal lymph is not procurable without dangerous delay. It does not require an expert to tell us that when small-pox threatens to break in a remote district and animal lymph is not procurable in time, it is certainly desirable to use human lymph rather than let the people be stricken with a fell disease and die of it. Moreover it must not be forgotten that at present in many places arm-to-arm vaccination is indulged in by people of their own accord except when the child is suffering from or shows external marks of internal disease and we hear of no evil results thereof both in point of transmission of disease and of hurting the religious notions even of the most ignorant people. Those who oppose the Bill or rather arm-to-arm vaccination declare that medical opinion is against it, and that the working of it will not be carried out without *zulum*. As a layman I leave the first part of this argument to the medical authorities, but as to the second I must say that if you go by the bare view of *zulum* the whole legislation must fall to the ground. But I am sure that as Government has taken care and does take care of our welfare in other matters it will take due precautions against all abuse in this matter also. After all it has to be remembered that the provision for arm-to-arm vaccination is exactly what is contained in the existing Act—that of 1877—and now to take it from this Bill which has for its object compulsory vaccination is to defeat its own aim. It seems to me, therefore, that the provision for arm-to-arm vaccination to fall back upon on occasion of emergencies to be very desirable indeed.

The Hon. Advocate-General protested against the discussion on the ground that it was entirely one that should take place in committee, and not upon the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur O. Mulchand said: There is no intention on the part of Government that human lymph should necessarily be used, on the contrary it is left entirely to the option of parents and guardians to say what lymph should be used. There are people who object to arm-to-arm vaccination, and those will have the privilege of having animal lymph. There are others who object to animal lymph, but there is no doubt a consensus of medical opinion in favour of animal lymph. So far as I can understand much depends upon the manner in which lymph is taken from children than on the actual use of the lymph itself. The use of lymph taken from a child is not dangerous unless it is mixed with impure blood or other matter. When animal lymph cannot be had, as often happens, it will be necessary to have arm-to-arm vaccination, otherwise operations would have to be stopped. Animal lymph was introduced last year in Karachi, but after a few months it was found there could not be got a sufficient number of calves, and it was, therefore, necessary to resort to the use of human lymph. If such difficulties arise in other places the operations will have to be stopped unless provision is made in the Bill. On the whole there appears to me to be no objection to the clause in question.

His Excellency the Governor said: I agree with the Hon. Advocate-General that the speeches we have heard to-day have been rather of that character, which are addressed on the occasion of the House being in Committee, or when the Bill is considered in detail, and I also hold with him that it is not convenient to have the two processes mixed up together. I have on one previous occasion drawn attention to the inconvenience which resulted from such a practice before voting on the second reading of the Bill. I think it is essential for Government to point out in what way they have regarded the introduction of this Bill, and in what way its intentions have been misunderstood. I do not understand why there should be any objection from any honorable member to the second reading of the Bill. What is the principle of the Bill? The principle of the Bill is compulsory vaccination with animal lymph. That is the principle of the Bill, and I submit that under those circumstances there cannot be any objection in the mind of honorable member to the second reading, and on the Bill being read in detail they will have every opportunity of discussing those amendments placed on the paper by various honorable members, and any other amendments which may be placed on the paper subsequent to the second reading. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, so far as I can understand him, was inclined to question the expediency of the compulsory system. Well, it appears to me to be a late stage at which to raise that question—possibly he may have been roused by the memorial which has most recently come to our hands, that of the Bombay Presidency Association. All I can say is that I did not recognize that objection in his speech on the first reading, and although he was a member of the Select Committee and raised a dissent, his dissent was not as to the compulsory character of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik! Your Excellency, my opinion has not changed; I am not against the compulsory character of the Bill.

His Excellency the Governor, continuing: If the Hon. Mr. Javerilal had objected to the compulsory system I should have said there is sufficient answer, so far as Government is concerned, in the memorials which have been presented to this Council. If it is asked why Government have introduced the Bill at all, I say there is ample justification for having done so in these memorials. The memorial of Mr. P. R. Desai supports Government without a doubt. The memorial of the Grant College Medical Society says: "This Society begs, therefore, most respectfully to assure his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the Bombay District Vaccination Bill has its entire and cordial sympathy and support, and ventures to hope that it will soon receive the sanction of Government and pass into law." There is no doubt about the Grant Medical College supporting the compulsory principle. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha says that their committee was entirely in accord with the general principle of the Bill. Mr. Joglekar does not deal with the compulsory principle at all. The Indian Progress Society's memorial approved the principle of the Bill. The Bombay Presidency Association after requesting that Section 14 be expunged, concludes its remarks by saying that "that omission will thus bring proposed legislation in harmony with popular and scientific sentiment, without diminishing the practical utility so widely and benevolently aimed at." I think the Government may take credit that from every quarter from which criticism has come there has not been one word to say that Government was not perfectly right in introducing compulsory vaccination, the only question is whether Government are right or not in including those sections of the Bill, which are at present included in the Bombay Bill. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal has dealt at some length with the medical view of arm-to-arm vaccination. If it had been my wish to support arm-to-arm vaccination as against vaccination with animal lymph, I have no doubt I could have brought equally valuable evidence in favour of arm-to-arm vaccination as that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal has brought forward against it, but as a matter of fact Government is not in the least in favour of it, as is shown by the Bill, and, moreover, it is not the business of the Government to show whether one is better than the other. It could have, without difficulty, have produced ample medical evidence to support a belief that the cases of dangerous diseases arising from vaccination are extremely doubtful. I have it on record that the Surgeon-General of the Bombay Government in his report in 1873 and 1874 reported that no one has seen a case of syphilis from vaccination, and only one case had ever been spoken of, and in that case Dr. Turnbull's enquiry proved conclusively that vaccination had nothing to do with it. During the past year the medical officers of the Department inspecting 92,000 children, say the worst things they saw were sores which were to be expected. Dr. Pinkerton has recently repeated the statement in his report of 1873, and says that he has never seen or heard of a case of syphilis in this Presidency. I may quote that to show that there is a very strong medical opinion that these alleged communications of disease by vaccination are highly problematical. There is another question which was raised on the first reading, that of the expense. On that occasion I said that possibly the increased cost in Bombay arose from the fact of the establishment here being to some extent a training school. I have made enquiries since then from Surgeon-General McRury, and he replies that the cost of vaccination in other towns when made compulsory will not rise to the level of Bombay, as the staff already exists and only requires some additional supervision. Also that the cost of calves, attendance, feeding, and shelter are what increase the cost in Bombay. All those are less in country town. The instruction given in Bombay did not increase the cost in any way; the only real reason was the circumstances above mentioned. I think, therefore, that the figures quoted by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal of the present cost in Bombay City must not be relied upon as indicating what the cost of animal vaccination will be in the mofussil towns. Turning once more to the question of animal vaccination, his Excellency said, the opinion that Government had when this Bill was introduced, was that vaccination was only made compulsory so far as animal vaccination was concerned. I cannot see why there can be any objection to the second reading since the only criticism that has been applied to the Bill is as regards the power given to the Governor in Council to notify arm-to-arm vaccination under Section 7. There is a point raised by the Hon. Mr. Ranade as to consulting the wishes of local authorities. Well, the Select Committee were under the impression that by inserting the amendment they had in Section 2 they had given an opportunity to local authorities to represent their case to Government, but if the insertion of any words in that section in the course of consideration of the Bill in detail will strengthen the position of local authorities so as to secure their views of the case being considered by Government, I can promise that Government will give every consideration to such an amendment, but if Government and the general body of opinion consider it is right that compulsory vaccination as regards animal vaccination should be introduced, I trust the safety of the public is not to be left to the prejudice of this or that small local body who may, by obstruction and various objections, be able to retard the provision which Government wishes to be made, and which public opinion says Government is right in making. As regards the particular words which Mr. Ranade called attention to about dangerous delay, I am under the impression they were inserted with the special intention of qualifying the notification of arm-to-arm vaccination, but if he thinks that it is owing to the insertion of those words misconception as to the intention of Government has arisen, he has an opportunity of moving the omission, and I am sure we shall be glad to consider what the real effect of the words is.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said I am entirely at one with your Excellency with regard to animal vaccination and the general principle of compulsion as regards animal lymph.

His Excellency the Governor replied I misunderstood the hon'ble member's speech, and am glad to express regret that I did so. I am sure, also, that it will be clearly understood we have simply followed the Act in Bombay which was considered a useful measure.

The Hon. Sir Chas. Pritchard's motion was then put to the vote, and the second reading of the Bill unanimously adopted.

The Council then adjourned until Monday next.

ARM-TO-ARM VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much averse to discussing medical topics in lay papers, but for once, I depart from my rule, and I shall thank you to insert these few lines in your valuable journal. I had for days past been thinking of expressing my humble opinion on the much-vexed question of arm-to-arm vaccination. At the same time I wanted to collate and cite facts and statistical figures from well-known authors and records to support my own statements, based on some experience in vaccination. But I have been hitherto badly laid up, and therefore unable to do so. And all along it had been a matter of painful surprise to me, that, while so much was being written and said against humanized lymph—and by so many so-called educated and intelligent people—a vast majority of whom have been speaking without a particle of personal knowledge and experience on the matter, (including almost all the members of the Grant Medical Society, even who may have attached their signatures to their protest) not a single member of the medical profession, (unless they have escaped my readings), venture to advance a word in season in favour of the system. Seeing to-day Dr. Nariman's and Mr. Dhurandhar's views in your columns, I only beg to be allowed to say that I agree in main with them; more I cannot say being in bed, but I must add, that the "special clause" about arm-to-arm vaccination is positively a very desirable one for the good of the public at large; is decidedly much easier to work and quite in accord with favourable scientific facts; and, lastly, if not superior to the bovine method, certainly, not at all beset with particular risks or mishaps any more than the other one.

Even the absurdly sentimental objection as to caste-pollution is a good deal imaginary for the present times. Among the Hindoos, in the very lowest castes, arm-to-arm vaccination is solely confined to them in their own circle, and when the lymph runs short, clean lancets are charged from the "high-caste" for the "low-one"; and never re-used on the spot without being washed, wiped, and cleaned. The lymph is never used from a low-caste for a higher one. Not a single case of such prejudice have I noted among the Europeans, Mahomedans, or the Parsees! The "special clause" is just what it should be, and must be retained in the face of the feeble and most unreasonable cry of the various associations, for their protest is all an idle talk, nothing but a false alarm, originating in false prejudices, which it will be well for the Government to treat with indifference.—Yours, &c.,

F. S. DAVAR, M.D., M. R. C. S.

Colaba, 23rd Feb.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE IRRAWADDY COLUMN.

THROUGH Myitkuina, 21st February.—The column left Sadon on the 5th February to suppress a rising at Sadankanol. They crossed the Nmaika on the 8th, rushed several smaller stockades in the Kumbakyet Pass on the 10th, and captured Sadankong after a brisk fight on the 11th. One Gurkha was severely wounded. The enemy attacked the camp and picquets in the early morning and afternoon of the 12th, and again in the early morning of the 13th, but were driven off with loss. The hostile villages of Nmypien were attacked and burnt on the 13th. The column left Sadankong on the 14th, recrossing the Nmaika on the 16th. We heard at Kwitu on the 19th that the line of communications between Myitkina and Sadon was threatened by the Thama Sawbwa. We march on the 20th to Sadon. Fighting is expected.

BHAMO, 21ST FEBRUARY.—Camp Kazu, 16th February.—A letter has just been received from Lieutenant Harrison, Royal Engineers, commanding Fort Sadon, asking for assistance from the North Eastern Column. He states that all the neighbouring Kachins, numbering some five or six hundred, attacked his post on the 7th instant, and Sadon has been in more or less a state of siege ever since. His losses are five killed, including one dhooly-bearer, and fourteen wounded, including two followers. Lieutenant Harrison further states that he has found it impossible to communicate with Major Yule, commanding the Irrawaddy Column, who left Sadon on the 5th instant for Sintara. With much difficulty three Ponthays were induced to go to Myitkina. Lieutenant Harrison has made several sorties and driven the enemy out of the stockades near the Fort, but the strength of his garrison precludes any offensive movements, except in the immediate vicinity of the post. As far as he knew, the Irrawaddy Column on return from Sintara about the 25th instant was to march along the frontier towards Sansi, being away from Sadon about fourteen days. Under the circumstances, Captain Davies decided that we proceed to-morrow by forced marches to relieve the garrison of Sadon. It is expected that our movements will greatly assist the entire subjugation of all the Kachins in the neighbourhood of Sadon. We expect to reach Sadon on the 20th instant.—*Pioneer.*

FROM the Bulletins of the American census it appears that the old question of language, which has been so great a perplexity to the Lutherans in the United States, is fast disappearing. It is agreed that the communion sustained very heavy losses down almost to the middle of this century by insisting that synodical proceedings and church services generally should be in the German tongue. The children, having learned English, desired to have the services conducted in that language; failing in this they joined other denominations. The General Council proposed from the beginning that the different languages and nationalities "should be firmly knit together in this New World," and declared that "no distinction of language" must be allowed "to interfere with the great work" before the Church in this country. English, accordingly, is the official language of the General Council, though the German and Scandinavian tongues are also used.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on Tuesday in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The degree of the Bachelor of Arts was with the usual formalities conferred on each of the following candidates who had passed the examination for that degree, and had been permitted by the Syndicate, under bye-law 39, to take their degrees *in absentia*, as they had been unable in person to take them at a convocation for conferring degrees:—Second class. Framroz Edaljee Dinsha—Sind Arts College. Pass. Hardasmal Udernomal Karamchandani—Sind Arts College, and Vishevanath Kasinath Rajvade—Deccan College.

CONFERRING AN HONORARY DEGREE ON SIR RAYMOND WEST.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I rise with very special pleasure to move, on behalf of the Syndicate, the resolution which stands in my name in the business paper this evening. That resolution is as follows:—"That as recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the Syndicate the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law be conferred, under section 2 of Act I of 1884, on the Honorable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E., on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree." The terms of the Act under which this resolution is brought before the Senate are embodied in the resolution which I have just read. The construction of these terms has not presented itself with any frequency as a matter for the consideration of this University, inasmuch as not more than two occasions during the whole period which has elapsed since the year 1884, when the special power was given to this and the sister Universities, have honorary degrees been conferred by us. But on the first occasion that this University conferred its honorary degree, which was conferred, as is well known, on the Marquis of Ripon, it was said by the then Vice-Chancellor as the mouth piece of the University by the gentleman who is the subject of this resolution not only as his own opinion, but as the opinion of the University, that—"We are bound to establish well in the light of day and in the face of the public the right of every recipient of such a distinction—the recipient ought to stand forth as a representative either of learning, which will give illustration to this institution, or else as one distinguished for eminent public services which make us proud of him who, receiving our humble honor, thus associates himself with us." Mr. Vice-Chancellor, accepting that as a principle upon which these honorary degrees should be bestowed, the Syndicate have had under their consideration the question whether Sir Raymond West ought not to be included among the honorary graduates of this University, and they have unanimously come to the conclusion that he ought to be admitted to that roll. It is, accordingly, my duty on this occasion to state before you not merely because you have got to pass the grace, but because as Sir Raymond West said, We are bound to establish well in the light of day and in the face of the public the right of every recipient of such a degree, somewhat more at length than would otherwise be necessary the grounds upon which the Syndicate have made this recommendation to the Senate. Two grounds have been suggested in the Act, and in the speech of Sir Raymond West to which I have referred, namely, high attainments and eminent public service, and I venture to say that whichever of these two grounds are considered in this particular case, or even if both in combination are insisted on, there can be but one opinion as to the claims of Sir Raymond West to this mode of recognition at the hands of the University. As regards high attainments, no one who knows Sir Raymond West will question his claim on that ground. He was associated for many years with the administration of the law in this Presidency, and he has been long a well-recognised authority on it—especially on the subject of Hindu Law on which he has issued a standard treatise in collaboration with Dr. Buhler. That book and the various judgments of Sir Raymond West afford, in themselves, ample proof that he is a gentleman of high attainments, such as are contemplated by the section of the Act to which I have referred. They show not merely that he is a master of the details of positive systems of law he had to administer, but that he is a master of general jurisprudence and a master of law as a science, which latter branches especially are entitled to recognition at this University. But Sir Raymond's ability in matters connected with law and jurisprudence is not the only ground upon which we can say that he is entitled to the honorary degree; but even outside the field with which his official life has been mostly connected, Sir Raymond West's name is well-known as of a man who can speak with the voice of authority. Those who know what he has spoken and written from time to time sometimes in the columns of newspapers and sometimes elsewhere—and I remember that from this very chair which you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, now adorn, Sir Raymond told us that he was in the habit, many years ago, of writing in the columns of the *Times of India*, when the late Mr. Robert Knight was the editor of that paper. Those, I say, who have read what he wrote in the columns of newspapers and elsewhere on other subjects, such, for instance, on the subject of bi-metallism and the depreciation of silver, a subject in which many here present doubtless feel a particularly keen, practical interest, must have been convinced of his ability even in another field of knowledge than law and jurisprudence. I may also refer to his pamphlet on the Land Law in India, and the very able State paper which he wrote some years ago upon the Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Act when it was first contemplated. I say all these are indications that Sir Raymond West's abilities and attainments are not confined to the subject of law only to which his official career has been mostly devoted; but outside that sphere he was a man who had thought much and studied much, and had written with authority and with great ability and power. Passing from that point to the other ground upon which the claim for an honorary degree might be based, namely, eminent public service, I shall for very obvious reasons not dwell upon the last portion of Sir Raymond West's career, that is to say, his career as a member of the Government of Bombay. We all know that under the system of administration under which we live the personality of an individual member of Government, however strong, gets to a great extent lost in that impersonal entity known as the Governor-in-Council; and whatever might be the individual influence exercised by the individual member of that impersonal entity, it is not possible for us, especially those who are outside the executive pale, to find out what is the influence which that individual exercises. Therefore, on both grounds, it is not necessary that I should say anything with regard to his last five years' career. But his career before the last five years was run in the full light of day. Those who had anything to do directly or indirectly with the administration of justice knew very well what public service he did, first as a Judge in the districts, and afterwards as a Judge in Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay. Those who knew him and had to deal with him, as I in practising before him, when he was a Judge, will say and I have no doubt that his colleagues who sat on the Bench of the High Court at the time with him will agree that Sir Raymond West's career as a Judge was most successful. It was remarkable for the great and ready knowledge of law which he brought to bear in the discharge of his duty for his clear-headedness and for the patience and courtesy he manifested towards all those with whom he had to deal when on the Bench. But here at the University we are more interested in his activity in connection with the University even more than in his work as a Judge. When I speak of Sir Raymond West's career at this University I am reminded of days long gone by, even before the time when I passed my matriculation examination at this University, now upwards of a quarter of a century ago. Looking at the University calendars of former years I find that in the second year of the University's existence as an examining body, Sir Raymond West commenced his career as an active and energetic worker at this University. When the first of our series of examinations was held at this University, Sir Raymond West was not in Bombay, and naturally he could not be called upon to assist the University in the work which it was about to commence. But in the second year I find that Sir Raymond West was an examiner at the examination held for the B. A. degree, and afterwards at the very first examination of the degree of M. A. and for Honors in Arts; and it was at that time that he commenced that career of usefulness to this institution which finally culminated in his being appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University. (Applause.) In the early days of the University he was associated with some of our most eminent men like the late Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Mr. E. I. Howard and others, who started this University on its glorious career, and who laid down the methods of examination and the standards for passing them. That was a work of a very high value to the University. Then, subsequently, whenever Sir Raymond was in Bombay, he used to be a representative of one or other of the Faculties on the Syndicate; and I find that he has served as a Syndic for some years, and also acted for some time as Dean in Arts before he became, on the retirement of the late excellent Mr. Gibbs, *omnium concensu*, Vice-Chancellor of the University. In that position he presided over the deliberations of this Senate and over the business work of the University in the Syndicate, and those who were associated with him in both capacities will be the first to acknowledge the great value of the work which he did as Vice-Chancellor. I had the great honor and privilege of being associated with him on the Syndicate for a period of nearly eight years; and I can testify not only to the great assiduity with which he applied himself to the important work of the Syndicate during those years, but also to the great power he brought to bear on its deliberations, his vast command of academic traditions, and his extensive capacity to deal with the various questions which came before him as Vice-Chancellor. Therefore, if we look to the University services of Sir Raymond West, we shall find that they belonged to all the departments of activity possible, first as an examiner, then as an ordinary member of the Senate and as a Syndic and Dean, and ultimately as Vice-Chancellor of the University. It is not necessary, therefore, to say more upon that part of the question. I think I have now shown enough grounds before the Senate and before the public to justify us in passing this vote. The public services of Sir Raymond, whether you look to these services as rendered to this University alone, or generally rendered to the public at large outside the University, afford ample grounds for our asking him to associate with the Marquis of Ripon and Dr. Wordsworth on the roll of the University's Honorary Graduates. (Loud applause.) Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I think, I need not detain the Senate much longer. I say that which even of the two grounds above mentioned is taken up—and even if both the grounds are insisted upon for proving the fitness of a man to be on the roll of the honorary graduates of this University, the subject of this resolution satisfies both these tests—and satisfies them in an ample manner. I will say one word more, and it is that if we pass this vote in favour of Sir Raymond West it is not as if we shall very much enhance his reputation or his position; but I may say as one of the graduates of this University, and I think I may speak on behalf of the other graduates also, that we shall all feel ourselves honored to belong in our own humbler positions to a class of which the leading member is the Marquis of Ripon, and the two next members Dr. Wordsworth and Sir Raymond West. (Loud applause.) I say that it will be a source of pride and pleasure to us all to be associated on the roll of graduates with such a distinguished personage as Sir Raymond West, and I am quite sure that the circumstance of their being associated with him and the other honorary graduates of this University will have an excellent effect upon all the graduates who have come or will hereafter come by means of success in examinations within the portals of this Uuniversity. (Loud and prolonged appplause.)

Dr. P. Peterson said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I feel greatly indebted to you, Sir, for the ready courtesy with which you acceded to my wish to be allowed to second this proposition. I hope it will seem natural to the Senate that I should have desired to second it. It is difficult for me to remember a time when Mr. Justice West, if I may so call him, was not a guiding spirit in the counsels of the University, and, during the whole period of his eventful Vice-Chancellorship, it was my honour to serve under him, in an office which brought me into weekly, sometimes daily, contact with him. There are members of the Senate better able than I am to give expression to our feelings of admiration for Sir Raymond West's great gifts, and for the ungrudging way in which for nearly a quarter of a century he has put these gifts at the service of this University. But there is none, I believe, who can speak of these things from greater personal knowledge. We are bound by the terms of the Act, else I should deprecate the reference in our motion to Sir Raymond's eminent position. I know not how it may be with others, but it is not Sir Raymond West's position, eminent as that is, to which I desire here to do honour. Eminent position will always have worshippers and to spare; and there is no reason why the University should join the throng. In fact, we here have a quarrel with the height to which Sir Raymond West has climbed: since it is to that that we owed the termination of his Vice-Chancellorship. Sir Raymond West left us when he entered Council, and his reason for doing so was so characteristic that I ask leave to recall his own words on the subject. "He felt," he said, "that it was desirable that the University should be represented by some one who should be free from any trammels, which might interfere with his duty to the University. And, even if one is not bound by such trammels, it is desirable that even the bare suspicions of any cross-lights or clashing interests should never touch the Vice-Chancellor of this University, who has so often to represent it before the public and before the Government." Sir, the independence of the University has always been dear to Sir Raymond; and in his high place in Government he has continued to respect and to foster it. We praise him for that, as the generation before us praised Sir Bartle Frere. Sir Alexander Grant was our spokesman then, and I should like to quote the words he used: "A University like ours occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by the Government; it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury; and its acts are all subject to veto from the local administration. Under such circumstances—especially in India, where it is often felt that all else except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating—there cannot but be a tendency for a University to loose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State. What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not only a loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working. It is under jealous and centralizing administrations that a University like ours tends to lose its liberty. But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterized by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us. You have accorded personal sympathy and public sanction to our acts, and encouraged us to settle in our own assemblies all questions falling within our province." Such has been Sir Raymond's conduct to us since he left us. Of the unwearied way in which he served us, as few could have served us, while Syndic and Vice-Chancellor, I need say nothing or little in addition to what has fallen from Mr. Telang. Many of these services are themselves forgotten. Few people know, for example, how truly I might quote the hackneyed *Si monumentum quaeris* with regard to one of these. We owe this, and the adjoining Hall, first to the munificence of the donors, and after that to the wisdom of Sir Raymond West. (Applause.) It was at his instance that the funds made over to us for the erection of these magnificent structures were withdrawn in time from the Asiatic Bank. But if a service like that and countless others must, in the nature of things, fall into the "dark backward and abysm of time," what we have not forgotten, and what this University will not soon or lightly forget, is that during the whole of his connection with it Sir Raymond placed his time and his strength and his great abilities freely at the service of an institution in which he believed, and for which he had, and has, a strong affection. (Applause.) Our native friends have perhaps a tendency sometimes to underrate the strength of the bond between its English members and the University of Bombay. We go away and are forgotten. But it is in no idle mood that a man like Sir Raymond West has worked for the good of this University. (Hear, hear.) He has felt—as his great predecessors felt—that England has given, and can give, to India no more precious thing than knowledge; and the Senate may rest assured that by its vote to-day the University is proposing to admit to her degree of Doctor of Laws one who has full faith in her as a Bountiful Mother. (Applause.) The University's debt of gratitude we can acknowledge, but may not fully discharge. In days to come, when the children's children of the University of to-day remember the men of old, and the fathers who begat them, Sir Raymond West's name will be held in honoured remembrance side by side with names like those of John Wilson and Alexander Grant. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—After the very able speeches of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson it is hardly necessary for any member of the Senate to say much in support of the resolution which commended itself to the favourable consideration of the members of the Senate. I may be permitted, Sir, to bear my humble testimony to the very valuable services rendered to this University by Sir Raymond West in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor of the University. I had the honour of being associated with him for some years on the board of the Syndicate, and I concur with every word that has fallen from Mr. Justice Telang, that in the discharge of his onerous and responsible duties, in connection with the University, Sir Raymond West acquitted himself in a manner which was worthy of all admiration. The University, in proposing to confer the honorary degree on Sir Raymond West, who is a man of great learning and profound scholarship, honours itself. (Applause.) There can be no two opinions as regards his claims upon the University for the honour which is sought to be bestowed upon him. He is aptly styled the father of the Bombay University, and I submit that in his capacity as such his name ought to be enrolled with the two other distinguished personages, on whom honorary degrees have already been conferred. (Applause). The Syndicate ought to be congratulated for their recommendation before the Senate. I am sure that the Senate will pass the resolution with acclamation. (Loud Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the recommendation having been unanimously adopted, the Syndicate would, under the rules, have to submit it to the Chancellor for confirmation.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms yesterday. evening The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the election of the following new member was announced:—Mirza Mehdi Khan, Census Superintendent to H. H. the Nizam's Government, Chudderghaut.

The retiring President, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, then delivered an address, taking for his subject the nasal index in Biological Anthropology.

The nasal index, when accurately measured, possesses, beside the anatomical characters which hold an important place in the study of comparative morphology, a psychological aspect which helps to unveil both the racial characteristics and the obscure workings of the mind.

It was in 1872 that Broca first called attention to the usefulness of the facial measurements, especially of the nasal region. He attached great importance to it as one of the safest racial tests. He regarded the proportion of the breadth to the length of the anterior nasal orifice as a character which in some of its developments indicates a transition between man and the apes. It is evident from the allusion to the orifice that Broca's nasal index was taken on the skeleton. It was reserved for the faithful disciple of the great master, Professor Topinard, the Elisha of this Elijah, as Dr. Beddoe calls him, to apply his method to the living subject in the following year. Then Dr. Collignon, whose map of the cephalic index in the several departments of France has laid the foundation of a systematic study of the ethnical phenomena implied in the term *metissage*, involving often the survival of elements inherited from one or both sides of ancestral relationship, perfected this anthropometric process in 1887, establishing a five-fold classification. He found the nasal index to be the most easy and at the same time the safest test in anthropology for the purpose of classifying races, and the variations due to the intermixture to be mere normal divergences from the standard. He ranked it even before the cephalic index. There is no doubt, then, that the facial region presents distinct characteristics quite as marked and specific as the cranial ones. The present occasion does not admit of my entering into details, but I will refer to a few rudimentary facts in order not to multiply but rather to curtail the measurements. The few dimensions of the nose, like the several ones of the skull, are taken from certain fixed anatomical points, a simple pair of sliding callipers, or *Compas glissiere* of Broca, being sufficient for the purpose, the measurements being easily and accurately made without any great manipulative skill. Professor Topinard tells us in a recent number of *L'Anthropologie* that the ordinary sliding compass made of box-wood, used by workmen in Paris, and which does not cost more than a franc, is quite serviceable for testing the nasal index. In all linear measurements the metric system is now universally adopted by anthropologists, but in some cases inches and tenths are used instead of millimetres. The average or mean nasal idex is, like the mean cephalic index, taken by measuring a few ordinates. In every group the measurements of medium value are more numerous than either large or small, especially in a comparative study of groups, showing the operation in each generation of the stern law of natural selection, eliminating by degeneration the weakly, and perfecting by education the strong. To this well-observed and elementary fact may be added that of the physical results of the social contact, followed by general, intellectual and moral changes. All these analytical minutiæ seem to centre round the synthetic manifestation of their power in the nasal index. According to Topinard, the nose presents two types in man—one high, narrow and projecting, the other low, broad and flat. Between the two extremes there are intermediate stages of development, whose three factors are always in an inverse ratio. The more projecting a nose the narrower it is, and the flatter the broader. In other words, the height of a nose increases in proportion to its projection, and decreases with its breadth and flatness. The nasal index, as taken with the compass upon the living subject, has the maximum width at the base of the nose, taking care not to depress the alæ, and the vertical height of the nose from its base to its root. Or, again, it consists of the relation of the maximum breadth of the nose at its base outside the nostrils to its total height from the nasal spine to the root. It is expressed in the form of a percentage. The formula of the index is as follows:—height: breadth :: × : 100. That is, in order to calculate the nasal index in millimetres, 100 is to be multiplied by nasal breadth and divided by nasal height, the result being the figure sought. The subject being quite a recent study, there are some assumptions which are only provisional, their ultimate determination remaining for future consideration, subject to modifications in the light of fresh and wider experience. The nomenclature of the three forms of the nasal index is Leptorhine, Mesorhine, and Platyrhine. This triple list has been increased to five, and even seven, by additional divisions with *hyper* and *ultra* above the first and last to indicate any excess in the ratio of the two extreme denominations of the index. In round numbers, the Leptorhine nasal index ranges from 55 to 70, the Mesorhine from 70 to 85, and the Platyrhine from 85 to 100. These are the exclusive percentages for each group, but there are intermediate degrees indicative of the types representing various degrees of *metissage*, as the French call it, or fusion of diverse ethnic elements found on earth. Taking a family as the unit of a group, it is remarkable how the paternal or maternal type prevails, or how their union gives rise to a new prominent variety. Moreover, the nasal index affords one of the characteristic marks for distinguishing the three fundamental divisions of mankind by classical naturalists. Professor Topinard, in his excellent L'Hommo danala Nature, says:—"Le plus important des caracteres cephalometriques est *l'indice nasal*. C'est le seul caractere se mesurant qui partage tous les types de l'humanite en trois groupes fondamentaux repondant a la division classique de Cuvier en races blanches (leptorrhiniennes, nez long, etroit), races jaunes (mesorrhiniennes) et races noires (platyrrhiniennes, nez large, et bas)." Notwithstanding the enormous accession to our knowledge during the seventy years that separate us from Cuvier's time, his scheme embodies a truthful representation of facts, while the other divisions have become quite obsolete. But although certain groups of men are distinguished from others by definite characters transmitted regularly to their descendants by the laws of inheritance, still a large proportion of them is made up not of extreme or typical forms, but of intermediate ones. Now the nasal index of all these various sections of mankind forms part of each physiognomy, and is, as if it were, a passport to society. The structural and anatomic characters derived from diversities of stature, complexion, features, form of the skull and colour, the modifications of these structures in the different varieties of man, and the moral and mental characters by which different races are distinguished, when approached by a strictly scientific method of inquiry may tell us a great deal, when taken together, about the nature and character of man. But there are no measurements so characteristic of the racial and intellectual qualities of man as the nasal and cephalic indices. Professor Topinard informs us that the average nasal index of 100 Frenchmen, blond and dolichocephalic, is 63. According to Dr. Collignon, it ranges from 62 to 69. In Dr. Beddoe's list for Great Britain and Ireland an Englishman gives the average of 67, a Scotchman of 70, an Irishman of 67·3, an Anglo-Scotchman of 65·1, and an Anglo-Scotch-Irishman of 65·6. Here the blending seems to improve the race.

A further complexity is introduced into this already intricate subject by Dr. Houze of Brussels, who asserts that the nasal index varies according to the age of the individual. His table of measurements of 25 persons of the same age and race shows that the index decreases slowly from birth to maturity. From 25 to 50 years it remains stationary and then diminishes slightly up to 80, owing to the atrophy of the muscular fibres of the nostrils. Although the measurement of the nasal index upon the living subject is a new one for anthropometry, we have been fortunate in its speedy application to the population of Northern India. The eminent ethnologist, my successor in this chair, Mr. Risley has described, in his recent monograph entitled "The Study of Ethnology in India," the operation of the measurement of the nasal index, which he "ranks higher as a distinctive character than the stature or even than the cephalic index itself." This process is of wide application in India, and its usefulness in unquestionable. In Europe the test of the nasal index has been found most satisfactory within the last five years in separating the Anglo-Saxon from the Celtic elements, wherever the two types are met in more or less fusion, the one spread in the north and other in the centre of that continent. In India, where the native population still subsists in isolation, owing to its vitality being strong enough to hold its own against that of the foreigner in a fair field of competition, and because the European races cannot thrive and multiply here—a question requiring yet much study, which I reserve for my paper on the European colonisation in India—the measurements of the nasal region must be attended with results not of mere problematic interest, but of such deep political significance that statesmen will be constrained to deal with them sooner or later. Two very different races once met on the plains of Hindustan, one tall, fair, brachycephalic and leptorhine, driving by their repeated waves of incursion the other, who were the earlier inhabitants of the country, a short, dark, dolichocephalic and pratyrhine race, into mountain fastnesses, where their decendants flourish and retain to this day by isolation the distinctive peculiarities of their ancestors. To this group belong the Kulis, the Bhils, the Gonds, the Warlis, the Baruds, the Ramusis, and the Konds, who exhibit unmistakable traces of non-Aryan origin, and cannot be referred to any of the civilised races of India. These aborigines exist yet uncorrupted and unadulterated in a physical sense. They are of a low type of development, without hardly any trace of the fusion, which the other more evolved and advanced divisions of mankind, the so-called Aryan and Dravidian families, present. But this long-existing isolation may eventually break down under the pressure of the ever-extending inter-communication characteristic of the period in which we live.

While in Northern Europe the blond type has been mixed with the mongoloid proper, and the dark type of Southern Europe consists of the so-called Aryan and Hamitic families, with perhaps a negrito element giving rise, in virtue of that property possessed by mankind in general to which the name of *eugenesis* has been given by anthropologists, to a more or less homogeneous intermediate product of various shades of colour and physical conformation, in India the types have remained as nearly fixed as in that proto-historic epoch or the border-land between historic and pre-historic periods when the two races first met together. In this state of things the comparative study of the nasal index of the Indian people would be highly advantageous.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON COMPANY.

OWING to the sudden indisposition of two members of the company no performance was given last night at the Novelty Theatre; but there is nothing to prevent the theatre opening to-night as the members who have so unfortunately fallen ill are not in the caste. Owing to this mishap, however, a change must be made in the bill for to-morrow night, and "Hedda Gabler" has been withdrawn in favour of Mr. Mark Quintin's play, "In His Power," a change which, no doubt, will prove most welcome to the theatre-going public, as "In His Power," is a most sterling drama, and one in which Miss Achurch, Mr. Charrington, and Mr. Herbert Fleming, who take the principal parts, have achieved considerable success in Australia and Calcutta.

The Ibsen drama, "A Doll's House," which is to be played to-night, has been the subject of so much controversy, so much praise on the part of those who can enter into and appreciate the remarkable work of the great Norwegian author and dramatist, and so much scathing criticism by those who do not understand him. For to-night, we believe, the bookings are much heavier than for any previous evening. So much, indeed, has been written about Ibsen and his plays during the short time they have made their appearance in England and Australia, and so many different opinions have been expressed, that curiosity has apparently been roused in Bombay. Those who go to the Novelty Theatre to-night will have an opportunity of seeing Miss Achurch in a *role*—that of Nora Helmar—which she created for herself. "A Doll's House," being a novelty therefore to Bombay, and, as there seems to be so much interest taken in it, some little explanation regarding it might be acceptable.

In "A Doll's House" Ibsen deals with the question of marriage. It is a protest against the Oriental idea of woman, and therefore should be of great interest to a Bombay audience. While we have made great advances upon the past in that we accord to women greater privileges, educational and otherwise, than she ever enjoyed before, Ibsen feels that there is still room for much improvement in her position. Man, he thinks, is still too much inclined to regard woman as an ornamental appendage to his life, rather than as a being entitled to the same rights and capable of undertaking the same responsibilities as himself. The title of the play is a significant one. It is customary in Danish to speak of a family where, as here, the wife is a docile doll, as "etvirkligt dukkelyem" ("a perfect doll's home"); and this phrase, meant to be commendatory, Ibsen uses ironically as the title for his play. Nora Helmar, the heroine, is, in fact, a charming doll, innocent of all guile, as happy apparently as a child, content to sink her own individuality in that of her husband; and her husband, like her father before him, treats her accordingly. She is his "lark," his doll, he never for a moment dreams of giving her his full confidence; as he says "or only give me your heart and I will be both will and conscience to you." The result is what might be expected. She has no moral instincts; she has no clear notions of right and wrong; she tells lies unhesitatingly—"white lies" she would call them. And yet, in spite of all, she has a loving heart and generous impulses; and she is not without a latent force of character, kept in check, though it has been by her training. But the peace and harmony of this doll's house are destined to receive a rude shock. Her husband had been ill, and a trip to the Continent had been necessary to save his life. To procure the money, she did not scruple to forge her father's name, though quite unconscious of the real meaning of the act, but only determined to save her husband. The document had got into the hands of a clerk in her husband's bank who, to avenge himself for his dismissal, informs Helmar of what his wife has done, and threatens to expose her. He repents of that action soon after; but the latter has reached the husband, and the mischief is done. Nora realises in what light the world will regard her conduct; Helmar sees that his false view of life has ruined what might have been a happy home. Her marriage, Nora feels, has been no real marriage; the natures of both must undergo a radical change before it can ever become anything but a farce. Her latent strength, her undeveloped individuality, at length asserts itself. She feels she is not fit to be wife and mother, and that there is but one course possible for her; she must leave her doll's house, and go out into the world to learn the lessons of life. She tells Helmar of her determination, but the surprising end of the play we will not reveal in the meantime.

THE MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Fine Arts Society will be opened by His Excellency the Governor at 4-30 p.m. on the 1st proximo, says the local *Mail*. The Exhibition will be held in the Senate House, which the University authorities have placed at the disposal of the Society for the purpose. It was at one time feared that the Senate House would not be available, and it was intended to hold the Exhibition in the new High Court building. This latter, however, was not very conveniently situated, to say nothing of its drawbacks as regards light, and the inadvisability of using the building before it had been formally opened; and the Society is, therefore, to be congratulated in securing the Senate House, which can be arranged so as to admirably suit the purpose. The prospects of the Exhibition are good, though not quite so rosy as its promoters could wish. The Government grant this year has been curtailed by Rs. 500, and the amount given, Rs. 1,000, is restricted to the encouragement of art by the natives of this country. In former years the Government grant was unaccompanied by any restriction as to the manner of its disposal by the Society. There are, of course, a number of special prizes presented by liberal-minded private individuals for special objects but the Society has been forced to greatly reduce the number and value of the open prizes. Next year it is to be hoped that some of the donors will remember that under present circumstances it would be better to hand over their sums to the Society for distribution as it thinks best than to give special prizes. Though the value of the prizes does not compare favourably with those offered at Bombay, Poona, Simla, and Calcutta, still there is every reason to hope that the show of pictures and of works of art will be a good one, a number of amateur artists having come to Madras since last year. We are not permitted to divulge the names of the judges, but suffice it to say that they will possess all the qualifications necessary to enable them to discharge their onerous duties.

SPORTING NOTES.

LIKE water unto a thirsty land, the Spring Handicaps gladdened the earth on Friday morning, January 29, and stirred the dry bones of the Victoria Club. I think I have before acknowledged, writes the "Truth" sporting correspondent, that "my" dry bones are more stirred by the Grand National than the Lincolnshire or any other handicap on the flat. I get thoroughly saturated with them by the time Ascot is over; but as there is only one cross-country handicap, I own I think more of it than all the combined handiwork of Major Egerton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Dorling, and Mr. Lumley. The winner of the Grand National, if you please, before anything else. Ah! would it not be good to know? Nearly two months ago I was told that Ilex was going strong and well, and to look out for him on Aintree. "To look out for him" with 12st. 5lb. Is it worth the looking for? I am inclined to agree with the Special Commissioner of the "Sportsman" when he says that giving two or three horses 12st. and upwards is a "solemn farce;" but then what is the handicapper to do? That the Ilex seed has been sown broadcast is evident from the 14 to 1 being taken and wanted about him. The price is extraordinary, and already there has been a considerable cooling down. I cannot believe in his doing it, good horse as he is.

Lady Villikins is the first to pause at going down the handicap; and below her, with 5 lbs. less, is a wonderfully game good horse in Beauly. He is a small horse, and so is Leprechaun; and it is a tradition that a horse deficient in length and scope will not do over Aintree. I well remember being put off The Lamb by the opinion expressed to me by one of the finest judges then living observes the same correspondent, I allude to the late Lord Howth. He said to me in the paddock as we were looking at the little grey, "He's too small; he wont's get over the fences." I listened to superior judgment, and—saw him win. Neither Leprechaun nor Beauly is a "little Lamb," but still I should not like to oppose either. Gatland's is the powerful stable. In addition to Lady Villikins, he has Sarah Bernhardt, the winner of the Conyngham Cup, Roman Oak, Bedouin, and Kedar, and all and each favourably handicapped, I think. But yet I dare not give a suggestion. Let us wait, for the acceptances—and the market.

"The fascinating study is, no doubt, the Babraham Plate with its triple handicap, of which No. 3 is the heaviest; and though the differences, as a rule, are not very striking, here and there crops up a startling discrepancy, as in the case of Euclid, for instance, though the different views taken of that horse by Mr. Ford in the Lincoln Handicap to three eminent hands in the Babraham and Major Egerton in the Kempton Jubilee are more striking still. Mr. Ford has been rather contemptuous to the smart three-year-olds entered for the Lincolnshire, and I think if Huntingdon, Clarence, or Euclid had belonged to Lord Glasgow when he was in the flesh, that noble Earl would have had a good deal to say to the handicapper. Of course, I am aware that the three-year-old has yet to be foaled that will win the Lincolnshire, but still I venture to think the three young horses I have mentioned here have, supposing they winter well, fair chances.

Unless Don Jose Bocan determines to take the bull by the horns and run all risks himself, observes a sporting correspondent, the arrival of Ormonde in England will be deferred at any rate 12 months, and probably for ever. It is to late to talk about fresh negotiations for this year (says Mr. J. Colett), as the season has now commenced. I at one time looked upon it as a foregone conclusion that Ormonde would be here while the year was yet young. I had the personal assurance of Mr. Hume Webster that this would be so. I look upon it as being not a little singular that all the difficulties that now stand in the way have arisen since the great St. Blaise "boom" took place in Chicago. St. Blaise was not to be compared with Ormonde, nor has he got anything that will compare with Orme, and yet I have the authority of Colonel Ochiltree for saying that the subscription to him will fill at 500 guineas. In America there would be no Mr. Chaplin, or Duke of Westminster, or Lord Gerard, or Duke of Portland to denounce the "roarer" as there is in England, if it were decided to send Ormonde to the States. Some very prominent American breeders told me recently that though horses may roar in England they show little signs of it on being removed to America.

Trainers' lots for the Lincoln Handicap are smaller than last year, and no single trainer has now so large a string engaged in the race as that for which A. Taylor was responsible in 1891. Last spring Morton had five horses, while Taylor and Gray came next with four each, and J. Dawson and T. Jennings were responsible for three each, of whom the latter embraced the winner. This year the largest number of animals representing one stable is three, and five trainers have a trio to select from—Jewitt, Morton, P. Peck, R. Sherwood, and Taylor. It is noticeable that 20 trainers have one horse only in the race, and a similar number of trainers were similarly represented last year. In the City and Sub. last year the pains for numerical strength was divided between Morton and A. Taylor with half a dozen each, Porter and R. Sherwood coming next with five each, and Jewitt and Gray third on the list with three each. Taylor maintains the lead this season with six, followed by Sherwood with five, and Enoch and Jewitt with four; whilst Blackwell, Morton, and Porter are represented by three each.

Examination of the Grand National goes to show that of the lot engaged this time five have been placed previously. Ilex won in 1890 under 10st. 5lb., and ran third last year to Come Away, carrying 12st. 3lb. He now has 12st. 5lb. Cloister, who hunted Come Away home last year with 11st. 7lb. on his aged back, is weighted on the present occasion with 12st. 11lb. Why Not when he gained second place to Frigate in 1889, carried 11st. 5lb., his impost now is 12st. 7lb. M.P. has twice been placed third—in 1889 with 10st. 9lb., and in 1890 with 11st. 5lb. Mr. Mainwaring's estimate of his ability now is 11st. 4lb. Pan has 10st. 2lb.—3lb. less then under which he followed Ilex past the post in 1890. Vasistas, Silver Spur, and Burnaby are the trio which have played a prominent part in the Chester Cup before. Vasistas, 8st. 7lb., split Tyrant and Silver Spur (6st. 6lb.) in 1890, and Baron Hirsch's horse won under 8st. 3lb. last May. He now has 8st. 12lb., and Silver Spur 8st. 4lb., Burnaby got third last year with 7st. 10lb.; this time he has a pound less.

There are 18 yearlings in the royal stud at Hampton Court, of which 12 are fillies, an unusually large proportion. It does not seem probable that the Queen will have a good sale this season, for the most fashionable sires are not represented in her stud. There is not likely to be much competition for the stock of Melton and Hambledon. There are four fillies by Springfield, and two of these are the best yearlings in the stud. Isonomy is represented by a colt of Eglantine, a mare whose yearlings have usually realised high prices. There are no relatives either to Sainfoin or to Memoir and La Fleche, and Quiver, the dam of the two mares, died last year, and is a very serious loss to the stud.

Nothing has transpired as to what will be done with the Marden Park stud, and many difficulties present themselves. In the first place several subscriptions have been taken to the sires stationed there, the most prominent of which are St. Bevys, St. Hovorat, and Hazlehatch. It seems that the stud was not the sole property of Mr. Hume Webster, but belongs to a private company, of which he was the moving spirit. This may smooth matters a little, and the company may be separated from Mr. Webster's many speculations in other directions.

Two previous winners are to be found in the Lincoln Handicap, and these, Wise Man and Lord George, are the only horses amongst the entrants that have been placed in the great Carholme race. Wise Man, when he won in 1889, carried 7st. 8lb. he now has 8st. 11b. Last year he was unplaced with 9st. Lord George was third to The Rejected in 1890, with the moderate burden of 7st. 3lb. Last year he gained a ready victory with 8st. in the saddle. Mr. Ford gives the son of Poulet 8st. 12lb.

Racing in Italy is making great progress, and there is to be a meeting at Palermo this year in the first weak of March, followed by one at Pisa; the meeting at Rome, where the Italian Derby is run for, being set for the first week in May. But the most important meetings in Italy are those at Milan in the last week of May, with twenty-one races and over £5,000 added money; and in October, when there will be ten races and £1,250 of added money. The young Duke of Aosta is taking great interest in sport, and he has given £120 for a steeplechase to be run for at Florence.

The plaint of the annual pilgrims to Punchestown from England has been that while the company comforts, and all the arrangements and organisation have been constantly improving, the racing has retrograded, and the fields have dwindled more and more. Next April visitors will have no ground for such assertions. Punchestown, thanks to Mr. Percy La Touche, Lord Drogheda's deputy, is being bought "up to date," and the New Malden race has just closed with seventy-nine entries.

Prince Soltykoff's term of office as steward of the Jockey Club will expire in April, and it is generally hoped that Lord March will consent to serve again as he is acknowledged to have been the best steward Newmarket has known since Admiral Rous was in his prime. The name of the Duke of Portland has also been mentioned; but his personal interest in racing affairs appears to have declined so much during the last year, that it is doubtful whether he would consent to accept the office.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

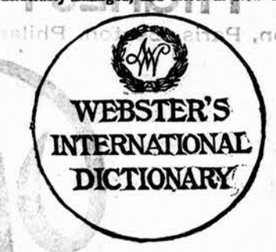
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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Are the best remedy.
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ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING



Sims Reeves says:—*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*"
Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"*Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value.*"
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Sold Everywhere all over the world.
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK



Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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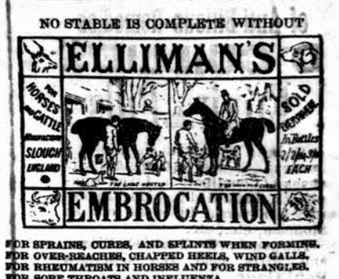
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FOR HORSES & CATTLE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE
In Bottles 1/- 2/6 & 4/6 EACH
EMBROCATION



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
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RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
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BRUISES. CHEST COLDS. SORE THROAT. COLD STIFFNESS.
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NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

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ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation, &c.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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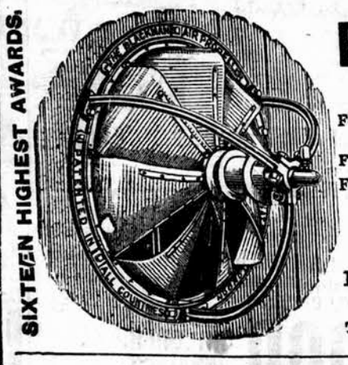
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld., and of the principal dealers in India.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE **BLACKMAN** AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.
THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B O S are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
BOS
12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*
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